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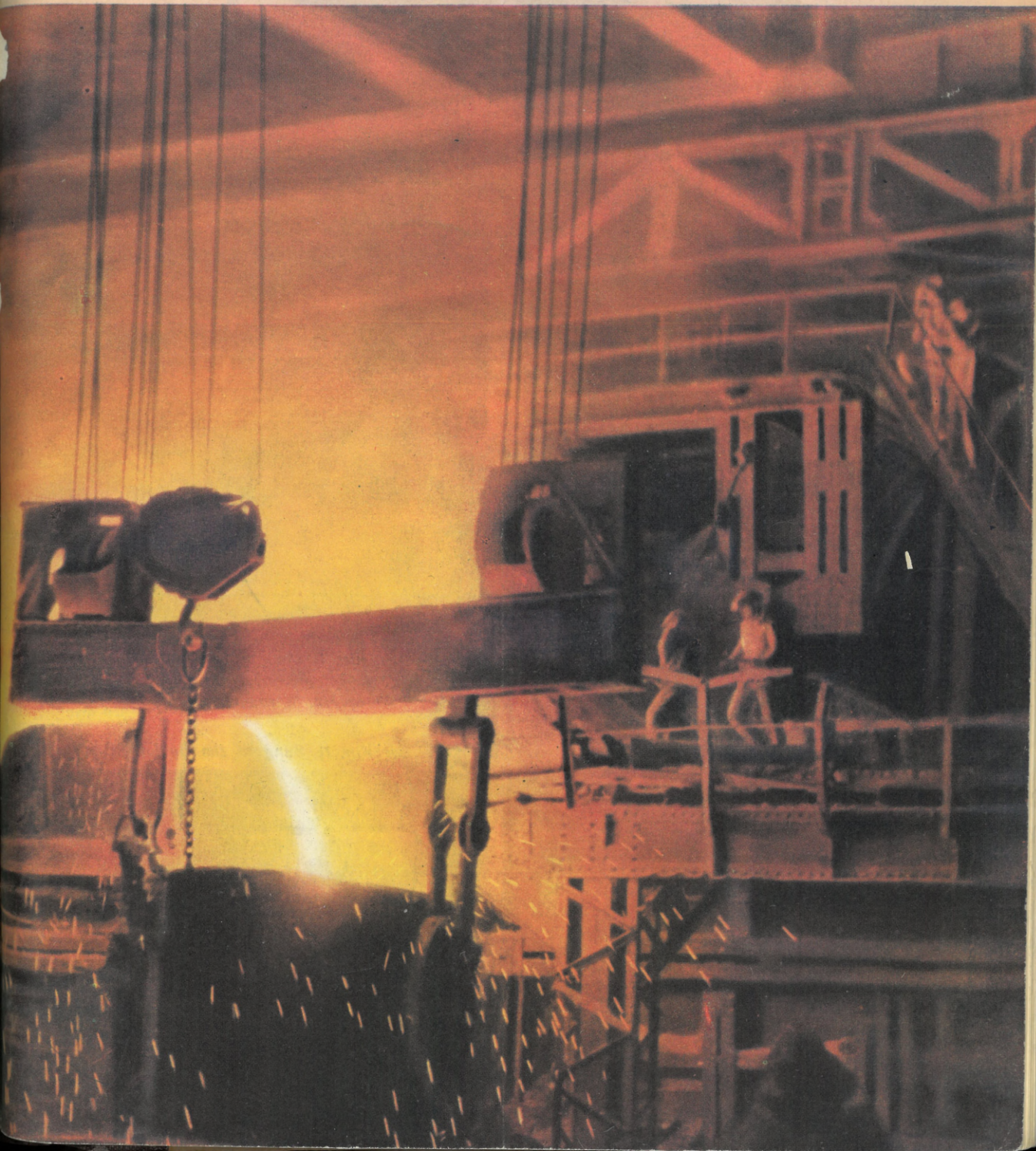
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JAN 13 '59

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KOREA 1958





*Premier Kim Il Sung
at the Hichun Precision
Machine-tools
Factory*

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG GIVES ON- THE-SPOT GUIDANCE

In the early part of August Premier Kim Il Sung visited Jagang Province to give on-the-spot guidance to the work of various branches of the national economy.

In his speech delivered on August 5 before the leading personnel of the Party and Government organs, and social and economic organizations in the province, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth immediate tasks confronting each branch of the national economy.

Referring to the unprecedented upsurge of socialist revolution in our country, he said that this is well proved by the creative labour achievements scored by the entire working people who are galloping on a winged horse in socialist construction in support of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.



*Premier Kim Il Sung conversing with Han Ri Keun
(87-year old), member of Woonbong-ri Agricultural
Cc-op No. 3, Jasung County*

At the State Department Store in Kongge



Premier Kim Il Sung at the Byuloh Primary School



Report by Premier KIM IL SUNG

at the Celebration Meeting of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

September 8, 1958

(All rise. Prolonged, thunderous applause.)

Dear comrades!

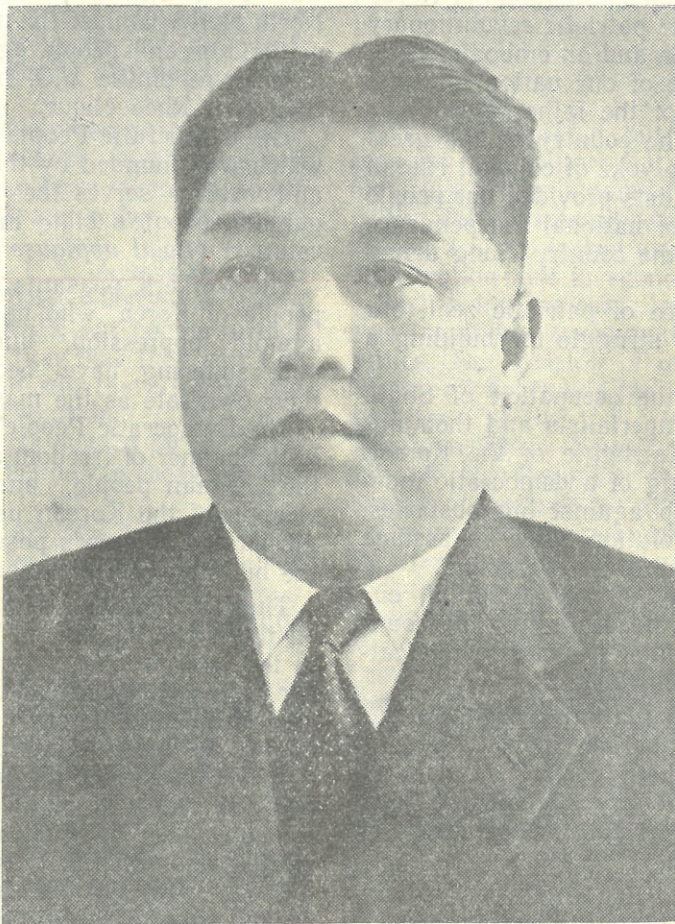
Ten years has passed since the Korean people proclaimed the founding of their independent state, and made their appearance on the stage of a new history under the banner of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today, our people look back with great pride and joy on the path of their struggle and glorious victories in the past decade.

Ten years is but a very short span of time in the long history of our country.

During this period, however, the people of our age have done many things which our ancestors could not even dream of doing over a period of centuries and have made truly great achievements for their dear fatherland.

The looks of our country have changed



beyond recognition, and a great turn and a leap forward have been made in the history and life of our people.

Looking forward with greater hope and confidence to the future of their prosperous fatherland, the entire working people of our country are marking today the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic in a tremendous political and labour upsurge. (Applause.)

On the occasion of this historical holiday, I, in the name of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, extend

warm greetings to you and to the entire Korean people. (Loud applause.)

Comrades!

Our victory and glory have not come of themselves.

Our fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a great gain attained

by our people through a long, stern struggle for the nation's freedom and independence, and it has been consolidated and developed through one grim trial after another.

Deprived of their territory and national independence, the Korean people were forced to lead for nearly half a century the life of colonial slaves of the Japanese imperialists.

Never yielding to the severe oppression by the Japanese imperialists, numerous patriots of Korea headed by the communists waged prolonged, heroic struggles for the liberation of the nation and the restoration of their fatherland. (*Applause.*)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the successor of the patriotic revolutionary tradition of our people and an embodiment of the unanimous desire of our nation for freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

The liberation of the country by the great Soviet Army from the yoke of colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists provided our people with vast prospects of national independence and development of the country along democratic lines.

With a high degree of patriotic zeal, our people launched a struggle for building a new life.

However, due to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy, the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a democratic independent state ran up against big obstacles, and the Korean revolution came to assume a complicated and arduous character.

From the first day of the liberation, our Party had to shape the destiny of the country and the people under the most complicated and difficult circumstances.

In view of such situation created in our country our Party embarked upon the path of building in the northern part of the country a powerful revolutionary democratic base which could guarantee full independence of the country.

Giving full play to the heightened revolutionary enthusiasm of our liberated people, the Party established the people's power in North Korea, and enforced in a short space of time the land reform, nationalization of industries and other democratic reforms.

Consequently, in North Korea a new people's democratic system was established, and North Korea began to develop as the base of the Korean revolution and a mighty ma-

terial force for the country's unification. (*Applause.*)

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea were opposed from the start to the Korean people's construction of a democratic independent state, and pursued the colonial enslavement policy in South Korea.

They suppressed all the patriotic forces in South Korea, raked together landlords, comprador capitalists and national traitors, and concocted the reactionary puppet regime in South Korea in their attempt to perpetuate the division of our country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was born on the democratic base built in North Korea, amidst the nation-wide struggle of the Korean people against the splitting manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was founded by the people themselves and which serves the people, is the first genuine people's state in the history of our country. (*Loud applause.*)

The workers, peasants and other labouring people of Korea, who had lived through the age-old oppression, humiliation, darkness and suffering, have become the arbiters of their own fate as the masters of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence of the Korean people, and it is a powerful weapon of the Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful unification and the building of a new society.

Thus, our country, which had lost its colour on the world map for a long time, came out in the international arena with the new banner of the Democratic People's Republic and as a member of the great socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. (*Applause.*)

In the course of its development over the past ten years, the state-social system of our Republic has demonstrated its unbreakable vitality and superiority both in the flames of the war and in the peaceful construction which entailed numerous difficulties. (*Applause.*)

The three-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the Syngman Rhee clique, was the sternest trial for our people's democratic system and the entire Korean people.

The 16 imperialist countries of the world headed by the United States employed all the

most savage means of war in an attempt to obliterate the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the gains of the Korean people.

The Korean war, which was unparalleled in its severity, brought untold misfortune and suffering to our people.

But, the Korean people, undaunted, rose up in a body under the leadership of our Party in the heroic resistance to the armed aggressors.

With the active support of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other brother countries, our people and our People's Army in co-operation with the Chinese People's Volunteers repelled the enemy's armed invasion, and defended their Republic to the last, not yielding even an inch of their homeland. (*Loud applause.*)

Through the war the Korean people demonstrated that no imperialist aggressors can conquer our people who have taken the power into their own hands and enjoy the active support of the socialist camp. (*Applause.*)

Having defeated the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors who had been boasting of being the strongest in the world, our people further confirmed their conviction that they can tide over any difficulty and win the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

The world imperialists headed by the United States are still disinclined to recognize our People's Republic.

But they cannot deny the fact that they lost in their fight against us, laid down their arms and had to sign the Armistice Agreement before the flag of our Republic. (*Loud applause.*)

Whether the enemies recognize it or not, whether they like it or not, our Republic exists all the same as a proud independent state, prospers and develops day by day, and stands firmly at the eastern outpost of peace and socialism. (*Applause.*)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has developed and been consolidated together with the countries of the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union, enjoying their support and encouragement.

On the occasion of this holiday of deep significance, I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, extend wholehearted gratitude to the great Soviet people who liberated our people from the yoke of colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and who are rendering us

unstinted material and moral assistance for the prosperity and development of our Republic. (*Prolonged, loud applause.*)

In the name of the Korean people, I extend heartfelt gratitude to the 600 million Chinese people who aided us with their very blood and continue to give us active assistance and support. (*Loud applause.*)

In the name of our people, I extend gratitude to the peoples of Mongolia, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania who always support and encourage us. (*Loud applause.*)

I

Comrades!

We were liberated, but we had a backward economy and culture left behind by the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

We felt an acute shortage of national cadres, and we lacked experience in state administration and in economic construction.

Such being the case, our state construction was inevitably accompanied by many difficulties. The division of our country into the North and South and the incessant subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique against the northern part of the Republic made our state and economic construction still more difficult.

The great democratic reforms enforced after the liberation under the guidance of our Party opened up a broad avenue for the rapid rehabilitation and development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living in the North and provided us with the social and economic conditions for carrying out the tasks in the period of gradual transition to socialism.

Overcoming all the difficulties and obstacles, the entire labouring people in our country led by the working class attained, on the basis of the victory in the democratic reforms, considerable achievements in the state and economic construction.

However, our peaceful endeavour was interrupted by the war provoked by the enemy. The three-year war utterly devastated our national economy and ruined the living of our people.

The war retarded for 5-6 years the progress of our national economy, which was back-

ward from the start, and further impoverished the living of the people which was already poor.

The prime tasks before us in the postwar period lay in further fortifying the economic foundation of the Republic and rehabilitating the deteriorated living of the people in a short space of time by rapidly reconstructing and further developing the devastated economy.

With a view to carrying out successfully these tasks, our Party laid down the basic line of economic construction in the postwar period, the line of ensuring priority growth of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and mobilized the masses of working people for the fulfilment of this basic line. This was the only correct way.

Needless to say, it was most complicated and difficult to carry into effect this line and to fulfil the basic tasks of the postwar economic rehabilitation under the condition in which all was destroyed and we were short of everything. But we had to fulfil these tasks. We could not protract the rehabilitation of the ruined national economy nor could we allow the difficult living conditions of the people to persist for long.

In working out its economic policy for the fulfilment of this immense and arduous task, the Party relied, first of all, upon the indomitable fighting spirit and inexhaustible creative energy of our working people who became more closely rallied around the Party and were tempered and seasoned through the war; at the same time it reckoned on the economic and technical aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other fraternal countries, and took into account the fact that the priority restoration and development of the heavy industrial branches which, though severely damaged, formerly had a certain foundation in our country, were the key to the solution of all problems.

Encouraged by the correct policy of our Party, the working people of our country overcame all the hardships in the difficult conditions of the postwar days and fulfilled successfully the Three-Year Plan.

Thus, in a matter of 3 to 4 years following the war, industrial and agricultural production not only regained the prewar level but also exceeded it by far.

In this way we have laid a firm material foundation for developing the national economy onto a higher level and further improving the people's livelihood.

In 1957, in conformity with the basic line laid down by the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, we embarked upon the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, the first in the history of our country.

The transition to the Five-Year Plan in our country represents a new stage of socialist upbuilding in the northern part of the Republic.

The First Five-Year Plan is aimed at completely liquidating the backwardness in our national economy, turning our country into a self-supporting industrial-agricultural country and sharply raising the material and cultural standards of our people.

As we embarked upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the task of continuously keeping up the high rate of development of the productive forces arose as an important issue.

This was necessitated by the situation created in our country and also by the backwardness of economic development in our country.

The correctness of the line laid down by the Party is being fully borne out in the course of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan.

In the course of implementing the decision of the December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, great changes have taken place in the state and social life and in the labour struggle of the working people.

In response to the call of the Party, our entire working people displayed high labour enthusiasm and inexhaustible creativeness in all fields of socialist construction, thereby achieving great successes in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. (*Applause.*)

Our heroic working class topped the 1957 plan for industrial production by 17 per cent, and are triumphantly overfulfilling the 1958 plan, too. In 1957, industrial output increased by 44 per cent compared with the preceding year, and in the first half of 1958 by 34 per cent as against the corresponding period of last year.

Last year, in spite of the severe drought, our peasants raised a big crop, unprecedented in the history of our country, exceeding the plan for grain production by 12 per cent.

This year, too, there was a long spell of dry weather as severe as last year's, but a far greater grain output than last year is expected thanks to the high labour enthusiasm shown by the peasants. (*Applause.*)

Today our country is making leaping advance along the road of socialism.

At all factories and enterprises, a mass innovation movement for increased production and economization is being unfolded.

In all fields of socialist construction the working people are setting up new records and working miracles. Our working people, who have an unshakable faith in the correctness of the Party policy, are rushing forward like a flying horse toward socialism. (*Applause.*)

We have now entered a period of great upsurge in socialist construction.

Our people do not want to live in the old way nor desire to lag behind.

They want to wipe out all that is outdated and live in a new way. They are rushing ahead to get out of the backward state as soon as possible, and to live as well as other people.

The surging revolutionary spirit of the popular masses shows that we can fulfil the gigantic assignments of the Five-Year Plan far ahead of schedule. (*Applause.*)

Many enterprises have already come out with the resolution to carry out the First Five-Year Plan one year and a half ahead of the set time. (*Applause.*)

We are convinced that the working people of our country will mark the 15th anniversary of August 15 Liberation—our national holiday—with the fulfilment of the First Five-Year Plan, through their heroic labour. (*Loud applause.*)

Comrades!

Thanks to the correct policy of the Party and Government and to the selfless labour struggle of our working people, we have already achieved epoch-making successes on the road of building socialism.

Today, the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been further fortified.

Industry, the leading section of the national economy, has undergone a number of radical changes with respect to its technical equipment and its departmental composition, and industrial production has attained a higher level.

During the postwar Three-Year Plan, our Party, while concentrating efforts on the restoration of the destroyed enterprises and production installations, directed profound attention to carrying out technical reconstruction to a considerable extent and to creating a number of new industrial branches.

This line of our Party ensured, on the one hand, the rapid growth of industrial production, and enabled us, on the other, more decisively to throw off the colonial lopsidedness and technical backwardness in our industry.

In the course of fulfilling the Five-Year Plan, technical reconstruction is being carried out on a broader scale in all fields of industry, the foundations for a self-supporting industry are being consolidated and industrial production is on the increase.

This year our industry will turn out 4.7 times as much goods as it did ten years ago. (*Applause.*) When the damages caused by the war and the time spent for their recovery are taken into account, such a high rate of growth achieved in industrial production belongs, in fact, to the 4-5 years that have followed the war.

We have rebuilt and expanded heavy industrial centres and have newly set up light industrial centres, too.

Such main heavy industrial departments as metal, machine-building, chemical, and building materials industries have been further expanded, and the fuel-power centres of our country, too, further consolidated.

This year 8,600 million kwh of electricity, more than 6.7 million tons of coal, over 500,000 tons of pig-iron and granulated iron, 410,000 tons of steel, more than 450,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, and 1.2 million tons of cement will be produced in our country. (*Applause.*)

Machine-building industry, which was the most backward of all in our country, has made rapid progress.

In 1957, the output value of the machine-building and metal-working industries grew 29 times what was in 1946. Before the war, we had to import almost all machinery and equipment which we needed. But now, with machine-tools, electric machines, mining machinery, building machines, farm machines, vessels, processing equipment for light industry, and various accessories produced on our

own, we find ourselves in a position to promote further the technical reconstruction of various domains of the national economy. (*Applause.*)

If our Party had not given priority to the development of heavy industry in the post-war period, how could we have ensured the new upsurge of industry and the rural economy and the construction work in progress on a nation-wide scale?

Only by preferentially developing heavy industry could we rapidly rehabilitate the damaged national economy, improve the people's livelihood in a brief space of time, and lay a material foundation of our own for developing the national economy onto a higher level. (*Applause.*)

In the development of light industry, too, we have made epochal achievements.

The textile industry, newly set up in our country, will turn out 120 million metres of various fabrics this year. This is over 13 times greater than in prewar 1948.

Thanks to the material foundation of the fishing industry laid in the postwar years, we now catch 500,000-600,000 tons of fish annually.

Remarkable progress has also been made in the food processing industry and in the production of daily necessities, both of which had been extremely backward. At present our Party and the entire people are unfolding a struggle for bringing renovation in these branches.

With the development of the state-owned industry, the state and co-operative commerce has also achieved great advance.

One of the great successes we have achieved in industry and commodity circulation is the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry.

In the past, owing to the monopoly control of our national economy by the Japanese imperialists, the development of the national capital of our country was extremely restricted.

As a result, private commerce and industry which had from the start a very precarious foundation, were further weakened by the ravages of the war.

The Party and Government have adhered to the line of organizing producing and marketing co-operatives and transforming the private commerce and industry, step by step, along the socialist line.

It has been completely in the interests of the individual tradesmen and industrialists that they have been encouraged to combine their small means to serve production and commodity circulation.

In support of this policy of the Party, the enterprisers and tradesmen of our country have taken the road of transforming themselves into working people of socialist type.

Thus today the socialist transformation of individual trade and industry has already been completed in our country. (*Applause.*)

Our rural economy also has made a long stride. North Korea was an area short of provisions.

The rural economy was so severely damaged by the war that the question of food became an acute question in the postwar days.

For the solution of the grain problem the Party and Government paid profound attention to the rehabilitation and development of rural economy.

The state took important measures for the development of rural economy: it carried out irrigation projects on a wide scale, supplied the countryside with more chemical fertilizer and farm implements, and widely introduced various advanced agro-technique.

As a result, the material-technical foundation of our agriculture, which was severely damaged, has been strengthened.

What played a decisive part in the development of the rural economy was the co-operativization of agriculture.

Under the condition in which the material foundation of agriculture had been severely damaged by the war and the peasant economy ruined, it would have been impossible to rehabilitate rural economy rapidly and ensure a speedy development of agricultural productive forces, if the scattered individual farming had been maintained.

The restricted character of individual farming would not only have checked the development of our rural economy but also greatly hindered the rapidly advancing industry.

Socialist transformation of rural economy enabled us to solve the contradiction between the socialist industry and individual peasant economy.

The peasants warmly supported the agricultural co-operativization policy of our Party, and the agricultural co-operativization movement in our country made progress at a rapid tempo.

Thus, today agricultural co-operativization has already been completed in our country. Our agriculture has been turned from the scattered individual peasant economy to the completely co-operativized socialist economy.

Agricultural co-operativization was one of the most complicated and difficult tasks in socialist revolution.

However, our Party, relying firmly on the Party's forces in the countryside and the surging revolutionary spirit of our peasants, fulfilled the complicated and difficult task without a hitch in only 3-4 years after the war.

This is a brilliant victory of our Party's agricultural policy. (*Loud applause.*)

Agricultural co-operativization has created fundamental prerequisites to the technical reform of our agriculture, the remodelling of the ideology of the peasants along the socialist lines and to the radical improvement of their livelihood.

Young as they are, our agricultural co-operatives have fully demonstrated their superiority and have been consolidated politically and economically.

With the co-operativization of the rural economy and the strengthening of its material foundation, the agricultural production has grown by leaps and bounds.

Already in 1957, we harvested 3.2 million tons of grain, and thus solved basically the difficult grain problem.

According to preliminary estimates, the gross grain harvest is expected to reach 3.6 million to 3.7 million tons this year. (*Applause.*)

This means nearly one million tons more of grain harvest compared with 1948, and an increase of 1.2 million to 1.3 million tons compared with 1944.

Along with the growth of grain output, industrial crops, livestock breeding, silkworm raising, fruit farming and other branches of agriculture also made big strides.

Thanks to the enormous achievements attained in the socialist economic construction, our people's livelihood has been markedly improved.

The national income in 1957 was twice that in 1949 and the real wages of the workers and office employees over 1.3 times.

The income of the peasants in kind and cash also showed a sharp increase.

The per peasant household share in agricultural co-operatives in 1957 increased to

108 per cent in grain, 122 per cent in potatoes and 144 per cent in cash compared with 1956, though twice as much accumulation and other common funds as in 1956 were set aside.

Immediately after the armistice, the poor peasants whose living conditions were extremely low accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total peasant households in our countryside.

But now the living standard of the peasants, in general, has been raised to that of middle peasants. (*Applause.*)

We are now striving to elevate the living standard of the peasants to that of well-to-do middle peasants in the next one or two years.

During the period from the armistice to 1957, dwelling houses with over 16.3 million square metres of floor space were built in cities and rural villages.

Thanks to the patriotic enthusiasm of the constructors of the country, the vast plan for building dwelling houses for this year will also be overfulfilled by far.

Pyongyang, the democratic capital, is now changing into a grand, modern city, and all the other cities and rural villages, once reduced to ashes due to the war, are rising up with a new look.

How miserable our life was in the days of Japanese imperialist rule when we had no political power!

How hard the life of our people was immediately after the armistice!

All these, however, are things of the past.

Today, celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic, we can say with great satisfaction that we have completely eliminated the severe war damage sustained by the people's livelihood. (*Loud applause.*)

In the bosom of the Republic the Korean people are successfully casting off the century-old backwardness in cultural life.

The shortage of national cadres and the low cultural standard of the working people constituted one of the biggest bottlenecks in the way of the state and economic construction after the liberation.

In order to overcome this difficulty, the Party and Government made great efforts for developing the educational and cultural work.

Already in 1956 the universal compulsory primary educational system was introduced in our country.

Today more than 2,330,000 students are

studying in schools of all levels including various technical schools and 22 higher educational institutions.

Thanks to the rapid development of higher and secondary technical education, more than 63,000 experts and technicians were newly trained in the past ten years after the founding of the Republic, and they were allocated to various branches of the national economy.

Thus we have come to have our own national cadres who can splendidly administer the affairs of state and skilfully manage the enterprises equipped with up-to-date technique in all branches of the national economy. (Applause.)

This is one of the greatest achievements we have attained under the people's power and precious capital for socialist construction.

The Korean national culture which was trampled underfoot and buried in oblivion for a long time under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule has now entered the period of a full efflorescence.

Comrades!

Owing to the great social and economic reforms, a drastic change has taken place in class relations in our country.

The ranks of the working class have grown and its leading role in all spheres of the state and social life has been greatly enhanced.

Our heroic working class became more seasoned amidst the flames of the severe war, and is making miraculous exploits at the labour front for the socialist economic construction after the war.

With unlimited creativeness and burning militant spirit, the working class is reforming our society and, through its Party and Government, is leading the entire people along the road toward socialism. (Applause.)

In our country the peasants account for 50 per cent of the entire population.

With the completion of agricultural co-operativization in the postwar years, the source of exploitation and poverty has been liquidated, and millions of peasants have changed from yesterday's small commodity producers into honourable agricultural co-operative members, into socialist working people.

Our peasants, who have found happiness on the road to socialism, are further consolidating the victories attained in the socialist transformation of the rural economy, struggling for the further development of

them and are showing surging patriotic enthusiasm in all branches of the political, economic and cultural construction.

As a result, the worker-peasant alliance, the basis of the people's democratic system of our country, has further been consolidated on the new socialist foundation.

The intellectuals are playing a great role in the socialist construction of our country.

The Party policy toward the intellectuals is quite clear.

From the first day of the liberation the Party has made consistent efforts to expand the ranks of intellectuals by training a large number of new intellectuals from among the working people and to raise their qualifications, while reforming perseveringly the old intellectuals and actively enlisting them in the building of a new life.

It is one of our greatest achievements that we have formed our own ranks of intellectuals, who are unwaveringly working for the Party and the revolution, by remodelling old intellectuals and bringing up new ones. (Applause.)

We have neither landlord nor capitalist any more in our country. Exploitation of man by man no longer exists in our society.

Unity and solidarity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance have been consolidated as never before.

Comrades!

The victories won by the Korean people in all the political, economic and cultural fields signify the victories of our people's regime and demonstrate the superiority and great vitality of our state-social system.

During the ten years since the founding of the Republic, we have registered tremendous successes in strengthening our people's regime and consolidating our state-social system.

The composition of central and local government organs has been further improved through the elections to state power organs at all levels, which were held on several occasions, some irrational administrative divisions readjusted and the state apparatus simplified. These have brought the people's regime closer to the people and strengthened further the bonds with the people.

With a view to enhancing the role and functions of local government organs, we have taken measures to gradually extend the power of local government organs in keeping

with the economic development and the growth of cadres.

These measures stimulated the activeness and creativeness of local government organs in economic and cultural construction and enabled the broad popular masses to participate actively in the state and economic administration.

At the same time, we have made consistent efforts to strengthen the mass control over the work of state organs, to liquidate bureaucratism among the functionaries and to establish revolutionary mass viewpoint. As a result, such popular style of work is being established among the functionaries of state organs as personally discussing the affairs of state with the broad working masses at work-places, correctly mobilizing their enthusiasm and creativeness and answering their demands on time, by bringing themselves closer to the work-places.

Whenever we were confronted with a problem of weighty importance for the state or with a difficult task, we discussed ways and means of solving the problem with the broad masses, and our working people surmounted all difficulties and successfully fulfilled their tasks by displaying inexhaustible creativeness and unbending fighting spirit in response to the call of the Party.

All this shows that our people's regime is the most democratic form of government, enjoying the absolute support and love of the entire people, rallying the broad popular masses around it and ensuring their active participation in the affairs of state. (*Applause.*)

Our task lies in ensuring the further improvement of the work of state organs, the continued, active participation of the broad masses of the people in the affairs of state and the enhancement of socialist democracy in our country.

Needless to say, without strengthening our people's democratic state we cannot ensure socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

We must continue our struggle for eliminating all the outmoded style of work and against bureaucratism and formalism in all our state organs.

In order to enhance the creativeness and activeness of the workers at lower levels, we must further improve the work of local government organs, particularly of the county people's committees.

Along with the extension of the power of local government organs and the rapid development of the local industry, the role and functions of the local people's committees in economic and cultural construction should be further enhanced.

Local government organs and their functionaries should organize work in a creative manner and, going deep among the masses of people, stimulate their enthusiasm and creativeness while answering their demands on time.

II

Comrades!

A broad vista of development is opened up before the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Today, clearly envisaging the prospects of socialist construction in our country, our people are confidently marching forward for its fulfilment.

In our country, socialist relations of production have already won a complete victory in all fields of the national economy.

At the present state of socialist construction, the cardinal task confronting us is to further consolidate the material and productive basis of socialism and to carry out the cultural revolution through the technical reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of the already established socialist relations of production.

We can complete our socialist construction only through the technical reconstruction of the national economy and the implementation of the tasks of the cultural revolution which is closely linked with technical reconstruction.

In order to equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date technique and consolidate the material and productive basis of socialism, we must carry out socialist industrialization of the country.

We must make a decisive advance in our socialist industrialization within the next 6 or 7 years.

For this, we must continue to develop industrial production at a rapid tempo and strengthen technical equipment in this sphere.

We must rebuild and expand the existing enterprises, build more new enterprises equipped with up-to-date technique and mechanize and automatize the processes of production.

Heavy industry is the foundation of socialist industrialization. We must continue to give priority to the development of the metal, machine-building, power generating, coal, chemical and building materials industries and, on this basis, ensure the simultaneous development of light industry and rural economy.

This is the basic line of our Party on economic construction, the correctness of which has been proved in practice. We must invariably carry through this line in the future, too.

Electrification occupies a most important place in the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

We must fully meet the demand of the national economy for electricity and facilitate the electrification of the country by ensuring the development of the electric industry before other branches.

We must build large-scale hydro-power stations on the big rivers such as the Yalu, Taidong and Dokro and at the same time build many small-scale power stations on the medium and small rivers in the rural areas.

We must, as a necessity, combine the construction of hydro-power stations with that of thermo-power stations.

Compared with hydro-power stations, thermo-power stations not only require less time and smaller funds in its construction, but also ensure many-sided utilization of power and regular supply of electricity even in the dry season.

Therefore, we should build thermo-power stations in Pyongyang and other major cities.

Rapid development of the metal industry is of particular importance in the socialist construction of our country.

At present, we are in great need of structural steel.

In our country, the machine-building industry will further develop and larger-scale construction will be widely carried out in the future. This means that there will be a rapid growth of the demand of the national economy for structural steel.

Our country has a wealth of iron ore as well as a certain foundation for the iron industry.

By further expanding iron industry and increasing on a big scale the output of pig-iron, granulated iron, steel and structural steel, we must ensure on our own the domes-

tic supply of structural steel of every standard needed in our country.

In our country where coke coal has not yet been located, it is important for the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry to take up such methods as manufacturing iron by electro-smelting or producing coke from lignite or anthracite. Scientists, technicians and workers in this field must solve technical problems for this in the near future.

The development of the machine-building industry is of decisive importance in strengthening the technical equipment of the national economy.

More new machines, equipment and accessories are required in all fields of the national economy—heavy industry, light industry, rural economy, transport and capital construction, etc.

Without producing large quantities of machines and equipment and developing technique, we cannot advance our national economy even a step. We can say that the development of the machine-building industry is the key to the solution of all problems.

We have established a definite basis for the machine-building industry in the postwar period. But as yet, it fails to satisfy the rapidly growing requirements of the national economy.

We must produce in large quantities various machines, equipment and accessories which are in great demand in our country, by further expanding the existing machine plants, raising the utility rate of their equipment and building new plants.

It is important to develop the chemical industry for completely satisfying the demand for chemical fertilizer and raw material for fibre.

Our country is rich in electric power, anthracite and limestone—essential materials for the development of the chemical industry, and it has a foundation for the chemical industry. This means that our country has a wide prospect for the development of the chemical industry.

We must continue to develop this branch to produce in quantities nitrogenous, phosphorous and potash fertilizers and so forth and, at the same time, completely meet the requirements of the textile industry for raw material for fibre.

In the field of light industry we must continuously enlarge the textile industry, rapidly

develop the food processing industry and the production of daily necessities. We must bring the per-capita output of textile goods to more than 30 metres in the next 2 or 3 years.

In the production of mass consumer goods, we must develop factories under local industry together with large-scale factories, and extensively utilize the handicraft technique together with up-to-date technique.

The June Plenum of our Party adopted the decision on developing through a nation-wide movement the food-processing industry and the production of daily necessities and set the task of setting up more than one local industrial factory in each county.

Hundreds of new local industrial factories have begun to spring up throughout the country and started producing goods, thanks to the activeness of the local Party and government organs and the surging enthusiasm of the entire working people for the implementation of the decision of the June Plenum.

Even according to preliminary estimation, it is expected that the newly rising local industrial factories will be able to produce next year alone various kinds of consumption goods equal to the annual output value of the entire enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry. (*Applause.*) Without big state investment, we will be newly turning out such enormous amount of industrial products by mobilizing local raw material resources as well as idle labour and material in the local areas.

This new, great potential has been tapped thanks to the correct policy of our Party and the heightened enthusiasm of the working people who have risen up for its implementation, and it is of great importance in the development of industry.

This will not only make it possible to satisfactorily meet the rapidly growing demand of the people but also create possibilities for a speedier development of heavy industry and greatly accelerate the tempo of the over-all economic development.

When each city and county has its own industry, the role and functions of the local government organs in the management of economy will be further enhanced and expanded, the local functionaries and broad masses of working people will be able to accumulate knowledge and experiences in the management of industry and their zeal and creative-

ness in socialist construction will be raised still higher.

We will gradually expand these hundreds of local industrial factories and mechanize them as their foundation becomes firmer.

If we develop local industry in this way for 3-4 years or 5-6 years, we will have several hundred, even over a thousand, fine modern factories of light industry throughout the country, or 4 to 5 factories in each county, without making large investments at one time. We should actively and boldly push through this splendid work which we have already embarked upon.

Within the coming 6 or 7 years we must bring the annual output of main industrial products to 20,000 million kwh in electricity, to 25 million tons in coal, 4 million tons in pig-iron and granulated iron taken together, 3-3.5 million tons in steel, 1.5-2 million tons in chemical fertilizers, 5 million tons in cement, 500 million metres in textile goods, 100,000 tons in sugar and one million tons in fish catch. (*Loud applause.*)

Needless to say, this is a huge target. However, we are fully capable of realizing it, and, furthermore, there is the possibility of hitting this target much earlier in the production of a number of industrial goods.

Thus, by continuously developing heavy industry and light industry at a fast tempo, we will come to have a self-supporting industry equipped with modern technique and a firm foundation for ensuring the technical reconstruction in various branches of the national economy.

Along with industry, transport should be all the more developed and its technical equipment strengthened.

Since our country abounds in electric resources, we should advance toward the electrification of railways. During the First Five-Year Plan period, we should electrify the railways which urgently require electrification; prepare the material and technical foundation for the over-all electrification of railways; and should push ahead with this work on a full-scale from the Second Five-Year Plan.

At the same time, we should further develop automobile and maritime transport. In particular, we should bear in mind that when our fatherland is unified, maritime transport will hold an important position in transportation.

We should build more vessels and further

increase the amount of freight handled by maritime transport.

The technical reformation of rural economy should be actively pushed ahead on the basis of the development of socialist industry.

The rural economy of our country has a number of specific features.

As our country has many mountain areas, arable land is extremely limited and more than one third of the cultivated land lies on steep slopes.

In our agriculture, rice production occupies the most important position. Forty-five to fifty per cent of the total grain output is rice, and paddy fields account for some 30 per cent of the total farm land.

Such specific features of our rural economy naturally lend an important peculiarity to its technical reformation.

We need the technical reformation of rural economy for increasing agricultural production and easing the labour of the peasants through the introduction of achievements made in advanced science and technique into agriculture.

In our country where arable land is limited, the decisive key to the increased yield of agricultural produce lies in raising the per-jungbo yield (1 jungbo approximates 1 hectare—*Tr.*) and land utility rate. We must raise big crops on a limited acreage.

Hence, the most important thing in the technical reformation of the rural economy of our country is the establishment of irrigation systems.

Irrigation, dry field irrigation in particular, is the key to the technical reformation of the rural economy in our country.

It is characteristic of the climate of our country that drought continues from April to June and rainy season comes in July and August every year.

Therefore, overcoming drought and preventing flood by carrying out irrigation projects are the decisive conditions for ensuring a bumper crop.

If irrigation systems are set up, the peasants will be able to overcome drought and flood more successfully while saving enormous labour and, accordingly, will be able to gather rich and sure harvest every year.

In the postwar period, we have already brought 91 per cent of the paddy fields under

irrigation by undertaking irrigation projects on an extensive scale.

But the irrigation system has not yet been introduced in dry fields.

In our country, the acreage of dry fields exceeds that of paddy fields by far.

Therefore, it is very important to raise the per-jungbo yield of dry field crops, while continuously increasing the rice production.

Experiences of advanced agricultural co-operatives show that through the introduction of irrigation systems in dry fields 5-6 tons of grain can be produced and 2-3 tons of cotton picked per jungbo.

The Party and Government have already set forth dry field irrigation as a most important task in the domain of rural economy.

In the total arable land of some 2 million jungbo of our country, paddy fields should be expanded to more than 700,000 jungbo and be completely converted into irrigated paddies; out of the remaining 1,300,000 jungbo of dry fields, 700,000 jungbo exclusive of those on the steep slopes should be fully brought under irrigation. (*Applause.*)

We should fulfil this task within the coming 2 or 3 years.

Our country also abounds in water resources. Our industry will supply a sufficient amount of cement, structural steel, water drawing machines, pumps and motors necessary for dry field irrigation and various kinds of construction machines for mechanizing irrigation projects.

The rural economy of our country has already been co-operativized.

We can fulfil this task with credit.

We will solve the most difficult and most fundamental question in the technical reformation of the rural economy by ensuring more than 700,000 jungbo of irrigated paddy fields and completing dry field irrigation.

There is an old saying in the East: "Forest and water conservancy is the foundation of agriculture." It has been a century-old aspiration of our peasants to overcome drought and flood.

To complete the establishment of irrigation systems not only in paddy fields but also in dry fields will mean that the aspiration of the peasants of our country is translated into reality in our era.

While establishing irrigation systems, we should increase the application of chemical fertilizer.

Chemical fertilizer holds an important place in increasing the per-jungbo yield.

In 5 or 6 years our industry will be supplying to rural economy some four times as much chemical fertilizers as at present.

Besides nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphorous and potassium fertilizers will also be turned out in quantities and thus the composition of the variety of chemical fertilizer will be considerably improved.

Simultaneously with the increase of the application of chemical fertilizer, a scientific system for fertilizer application should be established in the near future so as to enhance its effect.

We should direct profound attention to the improvement of farm machines and the mechanization of farming.

When we say irrigation projects are a key to the technical reformation of the rural economy of our country we do not mean that we may think light of the mechanization of agriculture.

We should mechanize all the work that can be mechanized, laying emphasis on the enhancement of the per-jungbo yield and land utility rate.

As a first step, the conveyance and fillage, the most labour-consuming work in rural villages, should be mechanized. For this, the farm machine hire station network should be further expanded and the number of tractors and lorries increased.

Electrification is of weighty importance in the technical reformation of the rural economy.

The electrification of the rural areas is vitally necessary for the establishment of irrigation systems and, what is more, it will make it possible to mechanize thrashing and many other kinds of work and to promote the cultural living of the peasants. At the same time, we should introduce more animal-drawn farm machines, improve farm implements and widely popularize various advanced farming technique.

If we accelerate the technical reformation of our agriculture in this way, we will be able to reap a harvest of more than 7 million tons of grain, of which rice alone will exceed 4 million tons. (*Applause.*)

Such great growth of grain production will form a firm foundation for the rapid development of animal husbandry and other branches of the rural economy.

In this way, our agriculture will be converted into one equipped with modern technique and ensured against crop failure and into a developed and many-sided economy.

Comrades!

At the present stage of socialist construction when the socialist relations of production are established and our national economy has entered the period of technical reconstruction, the question of cultural revolution has presented itself before us as a most pressing task. Without the realization of the cultural revolution, the technical reconstruction of the national economy cannot be successfully ensured nor can the socialist relations of production be consolidated.

The most important question in the cultural revolution is that of elevating the level of general knowledge of the entire working people.

In this connection, our immediate task is to enforce universal compulsory middle school education and to induce all the working people to acquire the knowledge of primary school graduates, junior middle school graduates or above.

In our country, approximately 95 per cent of primary school graduates have already entered junior middle schools this year, thanks to the great solicitude of the state and the high enthusiasm of the working people. From next year we will carry out universal compulsory middle school education. (*Applause.*)

We can say that the question of raising the level of knowledge of the entire working people to that of graduates of primary school or junior middle school has already been basically solved in cities and towns.

In the rural villages, too, the level of knowledge of all the peasants must be pushed up above that of primary school graduates in a few years by strengthening adult education.

The mass training of technical cadres and the enhancement of working people's technical standard hold an extremely important position in the cultural revolution.

We need more specialists and technicians for socialist construction, particularly for the technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Middle and higher technical schools should be further expanded and the quality of teaching be all the more enhanced.

In this connection we must launch a nation-wide movement for setting up a technical school in every few ri (lowest administrative unit). In this way we must bring up technical cadres of middle grade en masse by setting up such technical schools as agricultural schools, engineering schools, zootechnical schools and fishery schools for junior middle school graduates. (*Applause.*)

Parallel with this, the entire workers must strengthen the struggle for acquiring new technique.

In this respect it is important to study while working and to work while studying.

In the postwar 4-5 years, a fine tradition of working while learning has been established in all our schools.

Our students have tempered themselves and acquainted themselves with production by participating in labour for socialist construction while carrying on their study with credit.

For assisting the workers and peasants in technical study, we must further expand the networks of correspondence courses and night schools.

By strengthening the work of public health and hygiene, we must stamp out epidemics and endemics. We must keep work places and homes neat and clean and manage them in a cultural way.

All outmoded ways of life and customs should be liquidated and new socialist morals be established among the working people.

Also we must direct serious concern towards the development of science.

The basic direction of the scientific development of our country today lies firstly in dealing preferentially with those questions that are vital to the development of our national economy and require urgent solution, and secondly in absorbing scientific and technological results attained in advanced countries and studying ways and means for their introduction in a way befitting the concrete situation of our country.

Only by so doing can our scientific workers render help to the development of the national economy and speedily overtake the level of advanced countries in scientific and technological development.

Literature and arts should be further developed and the work for mass culture of the working people strengthened.

Our writers and artists should serve the

socialist education of our working people by creating more works of literature and arts founded on socialist realism. (*Applause.*)

Thus, by successfully carrying out the tasks of the technical reconstruction of the national economy and of cultural revolution, we must further accelerate the socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

The socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic is a decisive guarantee for accelerating the peaceful unification of our fatherland. It will fortify steel-like our democratic base and further encourage and impel the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. (*Applause.*)

It will also become a solid material foundation for rapidly rehabilitating the devastated economy of the southern part and for improving the completely deteriorated livelihood of the South Korean people after our fatherland is unified.

III

Comrades!

Today when we are celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic with great victory in socialist construction, the South Korean people are still suffering under the colonial oppression and exploitation of the U.S. imperialists.

Today South Korea is faced with complete ruin in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The U.S. imperialists have completely seized all important arteries of the South Korean economy, and are using them for the realization of their military aggressive policy and colonial predatory policy.

The so-called "aid" of the United States is an important means of their aggression in South Korea.

In South Korea, the U.S. monopolists are lording it over in all branches of economy and have utterly destroyed the South Korean national economy.

The South Korean industry, which was backward to begin with, has been brought to complete ruin, being chained to U.S. monopoly capital.

Over 90 per cent of the few remaining factories and enterprises are medium and small enterprises with less than 50 employees.

Now more than 80 per cent of these medium and small enterprises have suspended or

curtailed operation owing to the shortage of raw material, power and funds under the oppression of the U.S. monopoly capitalists and a handful of comprador capitalists.

The mining industry of South Korea, which was said to be in a better shape in the past, is also in a deplorable situation today.

Now the South Korean industrial output is only half the pre-liberation level and the proportion of industry in the total national income of 1957 was no more than 8.6 per cent.

This indicates that the Syngman Rhee clique have come to a pass when they can not squeeze anything anymore from the South Korean industry.

With the total bankruptcy of the South Korean industry, the Syngman Rhee clique have taken the rural areas as the main source of exploitation and plunder. But today even the rural areas are in a state of irretrievable bankruptcy.

The sown area in South Korea has been reduced by 600,000 jungbo and the gross output of grain by 40 per cent compared with those at the time of the Japanese imperialist rule. Thus, South Korea, which was formerly known as a granary of our country, has been turned into an area of chronic famine which must import more than 5 million suk (1 suk is 150 kg—*Tr.*) of grain every year. In North and South Cholla Provinces, a rice cultivation centre, foodless peasant households exceeded 80 per cent of the total peasant households already in the spring of this year.

Thus, although industry is being destroyed and rural areas are being devastated, the Syngman Rhee clique, the faithful henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, are frenziedly carrying out armament expansion, grinding down the people. The national economy is going bankrupt and the people's living deteriorating, but the military expenses are steadily jumping up year after year.

In 1957, the military expenses grew 3.6 times as compared with 1953.

The Syngman Rhee clique are further intensifying the plunder of the working people for maintaining the huge puppet army of more than 700,000 men as a tool serving the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Today, the bulk of the budget of the South

Korean puppet government is appropriated for military purposes. In 1957, the military and police expenses in the budget of the puppet government accounted for some 70 per cent.

The Syngman Rhee clique are continuously increasing all kinds of taxes levied upon the popular masses in order to meet the stupendous military expenses. In 1957, the tax revenue of the puppet government swelled 5.3 times that in 1953. The working masses who have been extremely impoverished due to uninterrupted onerous plunder are no longer able to shoulder these back-breaking taxes. According to the "result of the fulfilment of financial programme" in the first half of this year made public by the "Finance Ministry" of the puppet government, the revenue in this period was no more than 34.3 per cent of the original plan. This not only shows that finances are in a state of total ruin but also bespeaks that the working masses have been so impoverished that nothing more can be squeezed from them by any terroristic or coercive means.

As its financial difficulty increases, the puppet government has no choice but to earmark almost all the budgetary revenue for the maintenance of the army and police. The outlay in the first half of this year was no more than 37.1 per cent of the original plan, more than 96 per cent of which was for military and police and administrative expenses, and only 0.01 per cent was allocated for the rural economy.

The workers of South Korea are receiving starvation wages, barely one third of the lowest living expenses, and there are no few cases where they do not receive even that wage for over half a year.

More than 90 per cent of the peasants are shouldering enormous debts and many peasants are leaving their farm land with no destination in view, being unable to endure the robbery of the landlords and usurers.

Today in South Korea, the number of the unemployed and semi-unemployed has reached more than 4.2 million and hundreds of thousands of child beggars are wandering about streets.

Today in South Korea, as even its rulers admit, the people are undergoing the "severest trials of life in 4,000 years."

The American way of life and misanthropy are undermining ethics and morals in South Korea and are disgracing the long-standing national culture and beautiful customs of our people.

Thus, darkness and corruption are prevailing throughout the South Korean society.

Such is precisely the outcome of the occupation by the U.S. Army and the country-selling rule of Syngman Rhee for 13 years following the liberation.

Comrades!

Wherein lies the way out of the South Korean people from this catastrophe?

It lies only in compelling the U.S. imperialist occupationists to withdraw from South Korea and unifying the divided country at an early date. (*Loud applause.*)

The source of all the suffering and misfortunes of the South Korean people today is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The Chinese People's Volunteers who made undying exploits in Korea are now returning to their homeland. They have already completed their second stage withdrawal, and will complete their withdrawal from Korea by the end of this year.

However, the U.S. imperialists, far from taking their dirty paws off South Korea, are further aggravating tension in Korea and seriously jeopardizing peace by continuously expanding armaments and even bringing in guided missiles and atomic weapons. But, the enemy will never be able to frighten the Korean people with this.

There is no pretext for the U.S. forces to remain in Korea any longer. They must immediately stop their reckless provocative acts and pull out of South Korea at an early date. (*Applause.*)

All men who are anxious about the fate of the fatherland and wish the prosperity of the nation should resolutely come out in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. All Koreans with national conscience, from workers and peasants to enterprisers and merchants, should fight with joint efforts for compelling the U.S. forces to withdraw.

It is high time for all classes and circles of South Korea to draw a lesson from the na-

tional calamity and misfortune caused by the 13-year occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the division of the country.

Representing the vital interests and aspiration of the entire Korean people, the Republic has been waging, from the first day of its founding, a steady struggle for peacefully unifying the divided country.

We have set forth the just and realistic proposals that we Koreans meet at one place, negotiate and unify the fatherland by ourselves in a peaceful way, without foreign interference.

However, the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialists, answered this with an armed invasion of the Republic.

For converting the armistice into a lasting peace and easing the tense situation, the Government of the Republic made repeatedly proposals on mutually reducing armaments, renouncing the use of armed force between the North and South and ensuring free economic and cultural intercourse between the North and South.

However, the puppet clique are still answering this with the clamour for "march north."

The traitorous Syngman Rhee clique are refusing to accept even our offer of supplying relief goods, fruits of priceless labour of the North Korean people, for the numerous unemployed and orphans of South Korea.

For prolonging their last days, the Syngman Rhee clique are committing without hesitation any act in defiance of national interests.

Therefore, the first and foremost task for the peaceful unification of the country is to change the war provocation policy and country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

First of all, in South Korea elementary democratic freedom and rights should be ensured in the political life.

Today South Korea is placed under an out-and-out fascist terrorist rule, and even those who merely utter the word "peaceful unification" are subject to punishment by law.

All political parties and social organizations should be ensured the freedom of political activities and, especially, the workers

and peasants who comprise the over-whelming majority of the population should be represented in all political organs including the "National Assembly."

For restoring the utterly devastated national economy of South Korea and normalizing the extremely deteriorated living of the people, it is necessary to establish economic exchange between the North and South by changing the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee clique.

In the northern part, a self-supporting economic foundation has been laid and powerful heavy and light industrial bases built up.

Electricity, coal, steel, cement, chemical fertilizer and so forth which are abundant in the northern part are precious capital of our people for building Korea into a strong, prosperous, independent country.

We ardently desire that all the valuable riches we have created be used for the purpose of rehabilitating the South Korean economy and freeing the South Korean people from poverty. (*Applause.*)

The Government of our Republic have offered time and again to supply to South Korea electricity, coal, cement, chemical fertilizer and so forth through economic exchange between the North and South.

All these proposals have been rejected by the Syngman Rhee puppets and have not been realized.

We cannot tolerate any longer the country-selling policy of the Syngman Rhee clique who are barring the realization of the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the fellow-countrymen to visit each other freely and to live harmoniously in a unified country.

The entire South Korean people must actively participate in the struggle for realizing economic exchange between North and South Korea.

This constitutes one of the important measures for relieving the living of the South Korean people from ruin and promoting the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

It is of great importance to form in South Korea a united front of all patriotic, democratic forces opposing the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique for promoting the peaceful unification of our country.

Today in South Korea the interests of all circles, from the workers and peasants to intellectuals, youth, students, handicraftsmen and national capitalists, with the one exception of the handful of Syngman Rhee puppets, are in sharp conflict with the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

This means that conditions have further matured for forming the united front of all patriotic forces in South Korea.

All men who are desirous of altering the present catastrophic situation of South Korea must unite as one.

All men who demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and oppose the country-selling policy of the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique must rally to the united front.

We actively support the growth of the patriotic, progressive forces in South Korea.

We support all the political parties, organizations and individual personages who come out for the improvement of the living of the South Korean people, for their political freedom and rights and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and we will struggle together with them. (*Applause.*)

We will fight together with any personage who wants to come out against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, not asking about his past.

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland is an arduous one.

However, if the socialist forces in the northern part further grow and all the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea unite and rise up in the national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, the peaceful unification of the country will be accomplished without fail! (*Loud applause.*)

Comrades!

We cannot but direct concern to the recent situation of our compatriots in Japan.

The persecution of the Kishi Government against our compatriots in Japan is being intensified.

The Kishi Government is not only refusing to recognize the legal rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, but also committing the inhuman act of even using our compatriots held illegally in Japanese camps as a bait

for bargaining with the Syngman Rhee clique.

Suffering under non-rights, national discrimination and difficulty of living, the compatriots in Japan recently manifested the desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our people warmly welcome the aspiration of the compatriots who, having lost the means of living in Japan, are desirous of returning to the bosom of their fatherland. (*Loud applause.*)

The Korean nationals in Japan, as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have the full right to return to their homeland which is prospering and developing with every passing day and to lead a happy life together with their compatriots at home.

The Government of the Republic will provide the Korean nationals in Japan with all conditions for leading a new life after their returning to the homeland. We regard this as our national duty.

IV

Comrades!

Our revolution is being carried out in very favourable circumstances also internationally.

The transition from capitalism to socialism, the main content of our era, is undergoing an ever broader, deeper and speedier process.

The main feature of the present international situation is that socialism is decisively triumphing in the world arena and the forces of imperialism are further weakening and going headlong toward ruin.

These are creating decisively favourable conditions for us Korean people who are struggling for the peaceful unification of the country and for socialism.

Of the 2,700 million inhabitants of the world, some 1,000 million have already firmly stepped into the road of socialism and the banner of socialism is waving over a vast area equal to one fourth of the world territory. (*Loud applause.*)

The socialist countries have not only prov-

ed their decisive superiority to the capitalist countries in the high tempo of the development of production and of science and technology, but have begun to outstrip the capitalist countries also in the already attained level.

The great Soviet Union is successfully fulfilling the historical task of surpassing the United States in per capita production and has already outstripped by far the United States in a number of important scientific and technical fields.

The three artificial earth satellites launched by the Soviet Union opened up a new epoch in the history of scientific development and further confirmed the confidence of the people of the world in the victory of socialism. (*Loud applause.*)

The 600 million Chinese people are successfully waging the struggle for catching up with Britain in industrial output in the near future and achieving a great leap in socialist construction. The economic and cultural development is going on at a dizzy speed in other socialist countries as well.

The imperialists who, up to some time ago, had been dreaming of stifling the socialist camp economically by encircling it, are today overcome with anxiety in face of the powerful growth of the economic might of the socialist camp.

Today, the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is inviolable.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member of the socialist camp, has formed on the principle of proletarian internationalism relations of friendship and mutual aid with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other socialist countries and has been doing all in its power for strengthening the relations in every way. (*Applause.*)

Through their experiences of arduous struggle, the Korean people have fully realized the great might of the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Proletarian internationalism underlies the foreign policy of our country.

Our Party and the entire Korean people have resolutely opposed and will oppose in the future, too, all the machinations of the

imperialists and revisionists who are vilifying this principle and trying to wreck the unity of the socialist countries centering around the Soviet Union. (*Loud applause.*)

Our Party and our people resolutely denounce the treacherous act of the Yugoslav revisionists who have completely deviated from the principle of proletarian internationalism, and are currying favour with the U.S. imperialists and crawling before them. (*Loud applause.*)

In the future, too, we will strive further to strengthen friendship and unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. (*Loud applause.*)

The growth of the political and economic might of the socialist camp is further accelerating the process of ruin of the imperialist forces and exerting an increasingly powerful revolutionary influence upon the peoples of small countries. (*Applause.*)

The time is gone when the imperialists could exploit and rule in their own way the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

In the recent ten odd years since the Second World War, more than 700 million people have cast off the yoke of colonial slaves and won national independence. The people who have attained national liberation are struggling against war and imperialist aggression and for peace and the development of national economy and have formed a vast "peace zone" together with the socialist camp.

The imperialist colonial system has almost completely disintegrated in the Asian continent, and today the flames of liberation struggle of colonial people are sweeping the Arab East and the African continent.

The struggle of the Latin American people against the domination of the U.S. imperialists is also gaining momentum day by day.

History has placed on the order of the day the complete liquidation of the imperialist colonial system from the globe. (*Applause.*)

Today only 500 million people, less than one fifth of the world population, are living in the imperialist countries.

In the imperialist countries, contradictions between productive forces and production

relations are growing ever more acute, and the economy of these countries is facing a new, deep-going crisis.

Recently production is declining at a rapid tempo in the United States and a number of other capitalist countries, and the number of unemployed is sharply increasing day by day due to the mass dismissal of workers.

The deceptive theories about "people's capitalism" or the change of character of capitalism advocated by the defenders of capitalism have been thoroughly repudiated through life. In the capitalist countries the working people are waging a further staunch struggle against capitalist exploitation and for the improvement of their living conditions and for peace and socialism.

Especially in recent years, waves of large-scale strikes of workers are sweeping the entire capitalist countries, and standing at the van of their struggle are the Communist and Workers' parties whose action is guided by Marxism-Leninism. (*Applause.*)

The Communist and Workers' parties of the capitalist countries, which have been tempered through fierce class war, are growing and gaining in strength with every passing day and enjoying the support and trust of an increasing number of popular masses.

The whole course of historical developments shows that mankind is confidently marching ahead along the road of peace, socialism and national independence, and imperialism is being driven into an abyss of irretrievable ruin. (*Applause.*)

However, the world imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as their ringleader are desperately trying to recover from their tottering position.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of mankind, are menacing the national independence of other countries everywhere on the globe, oppressing the national liberation movement and perpetrating systematic, subversive acts against the socialist countries.

While clinging to their bankrupt "policy of strength," they are frenziedly preparing another war by intensifying the arms drive and expanding their military bases in all parts of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are turning down the peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Government on prohibiting the tests, use and manufacture of atomic and hydrogen weapons and refusing the convocation of a summit conference of big powers.

Together with the British imperialists, they have of late launched fresh aggression against the Lebanese and Jordanian peoples.

However, the developments show that things are not turning out as the imperialists wish. The armed aggression of the British and French imperialists against the Egyptian people met an ignominious defeat.

The aggressive plot of the United States against Syria was also frustrated.

The emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly which was held recently was another proof of the bankruptcy of the "policy of strength" of the U.S. imperialists.

Though the U.S. and British imperialists resorted in the U.N. to every conceivable means for justifying their aggressive acts against the Lebanon and Jordan, they could not but agree eventually, under the pressure of the peace-loving people of the world, to the resolution on withdrawing the U.S. and British forces from the Lebanon and Jordan.

This shows that even in the U.N. the U.S. imperialists have become unable to force through their will as in the past. (*Applause.*)

The Korean people are extending wholehearted support and encouragement to the national liberation struggle of the Arab people against the foreign aggressors and strongly demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. and British imperialist forces from the Near and Middle East area. (*Loud applause.*)

Though their war preparation policy is going further bankrupt, the U.S. imperialists refuse to draw a lesson from this.

The U.S. imperialists have recently launched an aggressive provocation in the Taiwan Straits against the Chinese people with the aim of diverting elsewhere the attention of the world people from the Near and Middle East situation and of maintaining the strained international situation.

The U.S. imperialists have been illegally occupying Taiwan and Penghu Islands, in-

separable territory of the People's Republic of China, and are of late openly plotting to extend, with these as a springboard, the scope of aggression upon the People's Republic of China.

The aggressive provocation of the U.S. imperialists against the People's Republic of China constitutes a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the world and a challenge to all the peace-loving people in Asia.

The Taiwan question is a question entirely concerning China's internal affairs, and to liberate it means to exercise the sacred and inviolable sovereign right of the People's Republic of China. (*Applause.*)

The Government of our Republic and the Korean people resolutely denounce the provocative manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists who are interfering in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China, encroaching upon its territory and sovereignty and aggravating tension in the Taiwan Straits. (*Applause.*)

We fully support the statement of Premier Chou En-lai manifesting the just stand and firm determination of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people in connection with the situation in the Taiwan Straits. (*Loud applause.*)

The U.S. imperialists should clearly realize that if they, refusing to draw a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war, unleash another reckless aggressive war in Asia, they will not be able to escape the doom of self-destruction in the flames which they themselves kindled. (*Applause.*)

The Korean people will always march together with the brotherly Chinese people and further strengthen solidarity between the peoples of our two countries in the struggle against the war provocation policy of the U.S. imperialists and for a stable peace and security in Asia. (*Loud applause.*)

So long as imperialism exists, the source of war will not disappear. We must always maintain high vigilance against all and every provocative act of the enemy.

We must continuously struggle for a lasting peace of the world together with the peace-loving people throughout the world by further strengthening solidarity with them. (*Applause.*)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support all the proposals of the Soviet Government for easing tension in the international situation and consolidating peace. (*Loud applause.*)

Our people will make a contribution to the consolidation of world peace by frustrating the manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique to create fresh tension in Korea and by continuously waging a persistent struggle for the preservation of peace in Korea and the peaceful unification of our fatherland. (*Applause.*)

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been making steady efforts for developing the relations of co-operation with the countries of independent nations in Asia and Africa which are opposed to colonialism and imperialism, and it is actively supporting the national liberation movement of the colonial people.

The economic and cultural links of our country with India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Burma, Ceylon and many other countries are being expanded still further.

We will adhere also in the future to the principle of peaceful co-existence with countries with differing social systems and will strive further to develop friendly relations with all countries which want to establish good relations with our country and, particularly, with the Asian and African countries which are opposed to colonialism and imperialism. (*Loud applause.*)

Comrades!

The Korean people defended the Republic to the last in the arduous struggle against the enemies at home and abroad and have won great victories in the ten years under the banner of the Republic.

The Republic is an embodiment of the century-old aspiration of the Korean people for attaining freedom, independence and social progress and is the light-house illuminating the road before them in the struggle for the unified fatherland of the future. (*Loud applause.*)

The Korean people are linking their destiny with the prosperity and development of the Republic and herein lies an inexhaustible source of strength for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

The rapidly growing socialist forces and daily blossoming happy life of the people in the Republic are all the more powerfully encouraging the liberation struggle of the people in the southern part.

No power can break the revolutionary force of the Korean people who are rallied under the banner of the Republic, nor block the road before their struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. (*Loud applause.*)

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and socialism will certainly be crowned with final victory. (*Applause.*)

Let us all march toward our great victory!
(*All rise. Prolonged, thunderous applause.*)

Unchanging Stand of the Korean People

THE recent events at home and abroad testify more clearly to the correctness and feasibility of the proposals set forth in the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of February 5 this year, on the peaceful unification of the country. In that statement, it will be recalled, the Government of the Republic outlined the most reasonable and concrete proposals for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis under the conditions of the complete and simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South Korea and with no interference whatsoever from outside.

In putting forward these proposals, the Government of the Republic proceeded from the unswerving principle that the peaceful unification of Korea should be brought into reality by the Korean people themselves.

These proposals not only reflected the unanimous aspirations of the entire Korean people, but also conformed to the interests of all the peace-loving peoples.

The true meaning of the proposals has been borne out still more vividly by the initiative taken by the Korean-Chinese side in withdrawing the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea. The third stage of the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteer units from Korea is in progress.

The February 5 statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea bear witness to the fact that the Korean-Chinese side is doing its utmost for the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are not only hampering the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue by every possible means, but are stepping up their frantic attempts to rule out the possibility of the peaceful unification of Korea created by the initiative of the Korean-Chinese side. The U.S. imperialists, far from withdrawing their troops from South Korea, are coming out more openly with their dangerous game of playing with fire brandishing such weapons of mass destruction as

atomic weapons, guided missiles, etc. in South Korea. And this just at a time when the Korean people are making energetic efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the easing of tension in the Far East, and when an initiative was taken by the Chinese People's Volunteers in withdrawing from North Korea. Once again we see clearly two diametrically different positions in respect to the Korean question.

It is widely known that the only obstacle standing in the way of the settlement of the Korean question is the U.S. occupation of South Korea. Korea would have long been unified and the South Korean people would have been enjoying happiness and a new, worthy life, building socialism like their compatriots in the northern half, had it not been for the U.S. aggressive army occupying South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, the atrocious enemy of the Korean people occupying South Korea, are the very author of the national split of Korea. They thwarted deliberately the enforcement of the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers which envisaged a fair solution of the Korean question. Unlawfully they dragged the Korean question into the U.N. and used their voting machine to "legalize" their colonial enslavement policy in South Korea.

The U.N. Commission on Korea, the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, the United Nations' Korean Reconstruction Agency, the U.N. Command, etc. were concocted by the U.S. imperialists who usurped the emblem of the U.N. which was used, and is being used, as their tool for political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea. This is an open secret. Today, only one Turkish brigade and one Thai company out of the "U.N. forces" that took part in the Korean war still remain in South Korea. Then it may be truthfully said, it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors that are lording it over South Korea. Yet, the U.S. imperialists brazenly call their armed forces in Korea "U.N." forces.

The U.S. bellicose elements are making preparations for another military adventure under the sign of the "U.N. Command." An important paragraph of the Armistice Agreement was unilaterally abrogated by the U.S. side and the U.N. Command was brought from Tokyo to Seoul in the summer of last year. And atomic weapons and various other new type weapons have been shipped into South Korea in a big way and atomic manoeuvres are held frequently. Recently, they have gone to the whole length of setting up guided missile bases.

South Korea is being turned into an advance base of shock forces of the U.S. imperialists for another aggressive war.

In keeping with the stepping up of war preparations, the bestial plunder and atrocities by the U.S. imperialists against the South Korean people are assuming a more vicious character. At present there are 4,200,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed, and more than 3 million foodless peasants are reduced to beggary, roaming about aimlessly. This one fact alone tells most eloquently what a wretched plight the U.S. colonial enslavement policy has brought to the South Korean people, who are subjected to every sort of unbearable national humiliation and insult and bestial acts by the U.S. imperialist army, the very devil incarnate.

All the intolerable sufferings and misfortunes of the people in South Korea stem from the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Therefore, the only way of relieving the South Korean people from the sad plight is to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and achieve the peaceful unification of the country at the earliest possible date. The withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. imperialist forces and the abolishment of the U.S. military occupation of South Korea will remove the sources of tension in Korea and the Far East, and will go a long way towards the preservation of a lasting peace in this part of the world.

The question of withdrawal from South Korea of U.S. troops is the most urgent order of the day for the national interests of the entire Korean people, who want their country to be unified peacefully, and for the preservation of peace in the Far East.

The withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea has ruled out

all the possibilities for the U.S. imperialists to put forward any plausible excuse for their continued occupation of South Korea. They are now racking their brains to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea by hook or by crook. But no matter how hard the U.S. ruling circles may try, they cannot deceive world public opinion.

Firmly maintaining the stand that Korea must be unified peacefully by the Koreans themselves, the Korean people will declare invalid, as hitherto, and not accept any resolution on the Korean question to be taken unlawfully at the U.N. General Assembly without the participation of their genuine representatives. We demand strongly that our representatives must be invited to discussion of the Korean question at the session of the present U.N. General Assembly. If the U.S. ruling circles reject this fair demand of the Korean people, it reveals that they do not want the settlement of the Korean question.

The Korean people have every possibility for unifying their fatherland peacefully, regardless of whether or not the American "gentry" like it.

The forces of socialism are growing at a fast tempo in the northern half of the Republic, the powerful material base for the peaceful unification of the country. Socialist construction in the northern half is showing an unprecedented up-grade under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea; the Korean people are advancing on a flying horse toward socialist construction. Having become the masters of their own fate, the working people in the northern half of the Republic are working wonders every day, indeed every hour, in their creative labour efforts, of which they are proud before the whole world. In 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the total volume of industrial production increased by 44 per cent compared with the previous year, and during the first half of this year by 34 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. Thus, our industry is developing by leaps and bounds. And it may be interesting to note that during the same period production in major capitalist countries either stood at a standstill and if it grew, no more than a few per cent.

Our people, following the road indicated by the Workers' Party of Korea, are confidently looking forward to a yet brighter future.

The brilliant achievements accomplished in the North serve as a powerful encouragement to the South Korean people, who are groaning under club-law of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, calling them to an ever more resolute struggle for the peaceful unification of the country. In the southern half, the unity and solidarity of the patriotic forces that strive for the country's peaceful unification are further strengthened, and the various struggles waged by the people of all strata against the fascist, terrorist rule of the Yankee imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are gaining in strength and scope every day. The extremely corrupt colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Syngman Rhee clique, is shaken to its roots; contradiction between the U.S. imperialists and the popular masses of South Korea has further deepened.

The consolidation of the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic and the growing unity of patriotic forces and the mounting anti-U.S., anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments in South Korea, over and above the unprecedented growth of forces of socialism and peace in the international arena, have created still more favourable conditions for the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful unification of the country. We are now at a turning-point in history when socialism is scoring victory on a world-wide scale.

Repeated failures of the colonialists in their

aggressive designs have put them in a pretty fix in the Near and Middle East. The imperialists are no longer in a position freely to launch provocative acts in any part of the world.

It will be a great mistake if the imperialists think that they can go unchecked in their reckless provocations in the southern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that stands guard vigilantly at the eastern outpost of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. Today, even in the areas where western colonizers struck deep root for hundreds of years, the imperialist colonial system is facing an overall collapse. In this situation, how can one dare expect that the imperialist colonial domination over South Korea will be maintained indefinitely? No, such cannot be the case. The U.S. forces will not be left to themselves in their continued occupation of South Korea.

All the frantic attempts of the U.S. aggressive circles to keep South Korea under their control as a colony for ever cannot block the powerful struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country. The Korean people are firmly resolved to achieve for themselves the peaceful unification of the country in a pattern which agrees with their own will, in conformity with the reasonable proposals for peaceful unification put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea which always leads them to victory. And they are fully convinced of their victory.

TO PROMOTE THE PEOPLE'S WELFARE IS THE HIGHEST PRINCIPLE OF THE PARTY IN ITS ACTIVITIES

CABINET DECISION NO. 95 ON AUTHORIZING BONUS TO THE WORKERS, TECHNICIANS AND OFFICE WORKERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE entire Korean people mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Republic on September 9 this year.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people have scored brilliant achievements, unprecedented in history, in the political, economic and cultural fields during the ten years since the founding of the Republic.

The entire working people who have firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. are confidently marching ahead toward the country's peaceful unification and socialist construction looking forward to their bright future.

Our people, who have become the true masters of the country, displayed unparalleled heroism and patriotism during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists and traitorous Syngman Rhee clique defending resolutely the people's democratic power and winning a brilliant victory. They successfully carried out the Post-war Three-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy.

The First Five-Year Plan which is of great significance for the development of our history is being carried out successfully amidst the heightening revolutionary upsurge, and every branch of the national economy keeps developing at an unprecedentedly rapid tempo.

As of the end of 1957, the first year of the First Five-Year Plan, the gross industrial output grew 44 per cent more than that of 1956, and the grain harvest reached 3,200,000 tons, the highest figure so far in our country.

Since the beginning of 1958 our people have been creating new miracles.

In less than one year our working people

have rehabilitated blast furnace No. 1 in the Hwanghai Iron Works with their own designing and labour and put it into commission; they completed the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory one year ahead of schedule; they laid the Haijoo-Hasung railway, more than 80 kilometres in length, in the short space of only 75 days; and they are successfully carrying out the construction of dwelling houses which are to accommodate more than 20,000 households in Pyongyang, the democratic capital of the country. All these facts indicate the possibility of fulfilling the First Five-Year Plan far ahead of time in a number of major branches.

Paying high tribute to surging spirit of patriotism and splendid labour feats of our working people who are speeding on a winged horse toward socialism, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted the following decision to further encourage them in their continued honourable labour struggle and add further significance to the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic:

I. The entire workers, technicians and office workers of the State, social and cooperative organs and enterprises, armymen, militia men (guard units included) and students are authorised bonus as follows:

(1) To the workers, technicians, office workers, armymen and militia men, 100 per cent of their monthly incomes including the basic wages (in case of piece work, basic wages), various kinds of additional allowances, special subsidies and the raised sums of wages in accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 128 adopted on December 31, 1957.

(2) To the part-time employees who worked for three months continuously, 100 per cent

of the basic wages (special subsidies included) for the corresponding work.

(3) To the students of higher educational institutions and colleges, 100 per cent of their monthly stipends (special subsidies included).

(4) To those who receive the regular allowances by social insurance and social security, 100 per cent of their monthly allowances (special subsidies included).

*Pyongyang, Korea,
August 14, 1958*

(5) To families of servicemen and bereft families of the patriotic martyrs, 100 per cent of the monthly allowances.

II. Ministers (heads of Bureaus under the Cabinet), and heads of the organs shall have finished the paying of this bonus between September 1 and 5, 1958, and Minister of Finance and Minister of Labour shall make necessary arrangements to carry out correctly this decision.

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

PRICES OF DAILY NECESSARIES LOWERED

THE Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision to cut state retail prices of daily necessities.

This is another popular measure taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, which are steadily working to improve the people's livelihood on the basis of the rapid advance of socialist construction.

Thanks to the patriotic devotion and the creative labour endeavour of the entire working people who are inspired by the economic policy of the Party and the Government which regard the improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people as the supreme law governing their activities, the First Five-Year National Economic Plan is successfully being carried out, and an upsurge marks the national economy.

With the development of heavy industry, the bases of light industry have been consolidated, and consequently production of consumer goods has sharply increased.

Thanks to the patriotic struggle of the labouring people who, upholding the slogan issued by the Party "Practise economy and increase production!" are speeding ahead on a winged horse, labour productivity continues to rise and production cost of goods is being steadily lowered.

Consequently, state reserves of finance as well as goods have further increased.

With a view to improving, on the basis of these successes, the material and cultural standards of the people and promoting the cultural revolution in the countryside, the

Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. decided to cut, effective as of August 14, state retail prices on many articles of daily use. According to the Cabinet decision, an average reduction of 20.9 per cent was made in state retail prices covering 70 items of foodstuffs, fabrics, articles of daily necessity, farm implements and tools.

State retail prices of foodstuffs were cut by an average of 19.2 per cent on 18 items; refined salt manufactured in state-owned enterprises by 25 per cent; sugar by 22.2 per cent; glucose by 10 per cent; and liquor by 11.4-14.3 per cent.

An average cut of 22.2 per cent was effected on 23 items of state retail prices: rayon by 31.5-40 per cent; home-made woolen fabrics by 23.9-29.5 per cent; imported woolen fabrics by 24.5-26.7 per cent; imported knitted goods by 21.7-42.9 per cent; and ready made clothes by 14.3-27.3 per cent.

State retail prices of articles of daily necessity were cut by 19.8 per cent on 21 items: rubber footwear by 15-29.4 per cent; footwear with decorations by 15.8-25 per cent; imported leather shoes by 25-27.8 per cent; imported leather boots for students by 18.8 per cent; home-made leather shoes for children by 41.2-46.7 per cent; suit cases by 12-25 per cent; laundry soap manufactured in state-owned enterprises by 16.7 per cent; electric irons by 25 per cent; and stationery by 16.7-34.3 per cent.

State retail prices for farm implements and tools were cut by an average of 34.4 per

cent on 8 items: carpenters' saws by 31.2-32.9 per cent; and animal-drawn weeders for dry fields by 31.4 per cent.

Retail prices on 769 items of goods produced by local industry and producers' co-operatives were also reduced.

DEEP SOLICITUDE FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE

TODAY the Korean people mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their beloved fatherland—in an atmosphere of unprecedented, revolutionary upsurge in the political, economic and cultural spheres and in the people's life as well. And the Government of the Republic granted bonuses to the entire workers, technicians, office workers, armymen, militia men, students, families of servicemen and bereft families of the patriotic martyrs.

This great benefit given by the Government under the guidance of the Party brought indescribable joy and gladness to the people in towns, rural villages, workers' settlements, and fishing villages. This joy and gladness of the people is an expression of their ardent love for and deep trust in the fatherland, the Workers' Party of Korea, and the Government of the Republic. This precious gift given to the people this time is closely connected with the unexampled creative labour achievements attained by the people in the North under the correct Party policy.

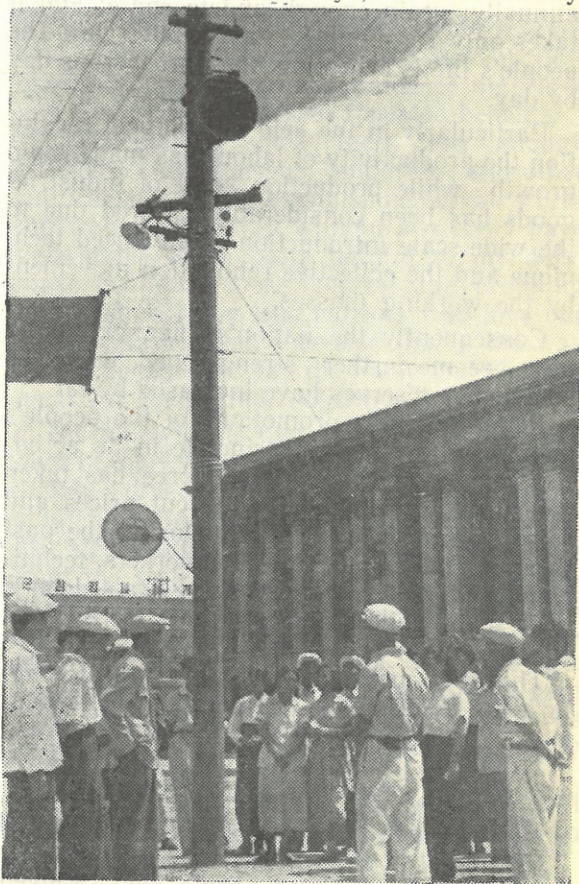
The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened up a new era in the history of our people. In fact the Workers' Party of Korea and the people have scored tremendous achievements in the past 10 years after the founding of the country.

Our people who became the masters of the country heroically fought in the severe war against the U.S. armed aggressors who attempted to undermine our freedom and independence, and they defended honourably their state power. And they have carried out successfully the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy in the post-war years overcoming every difficulty and hardship, and are now in the midst of their First Five-Year Plan.

Firmly convinced of the correctness of the Party policy through personal experiences, our working people have determined to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan by the 15th anniversary (1960) of the August 15 Libera-

tion, one year and four months ahead of schedule, upholding the Party slogan, "Practise economy and increase production!"

The heroic working class completed, one year ahead of the schedule the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory with the capacity of producing more than 400 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer per day; our workers designed and built for themselves a grand blast furnace and coke oven at the Hwanghai Iron Works. And our young builders completed laying more than 80 kilometres of broad gauge railway between Haijoo and Hasung in only 75 days, which ordinarily



Happy news from the loud-speaker (in Stalin Street, Pyongyang)

would have taken three to four years to finish. Upholding the Party policy for increased grain output, our peasants have continuously expanded irrigation projects; introduced widely the advanced cold-bed seedling method in rice cultivation; and brought about a revolution in farming on non-paddy fields by extending the irrigation system. As a result, there is at present every prospect for a bumper crop this year.

Owing to such heroic struggle of the working people the nation's productive forces are taking a long stride, and the national economy is making an unprecedented upsurge.

Thanks to the development of the national economy, especially to the rapid development of heavy industry, the bases for light industry have been founded and consolidated. Consequently the production of consumer goods has increased markedly.

We are now living in a country where about 120,000,000 metres of fabrics are turned out annually; grain enough and to spare; and it takes only 16 minutes to assemble a flat. The people's life is becoming more prosperous day by day.

Particularly in the field of technical revolution the productivity of labour has made rapid growth while production cost of industrial goods has been considerably lowered due to the wide-scale introduction of advanced technique and the collective renovation movement by the working masses.

Consequently the nation's financial basis has become further strengthened, while the commodity reserves have increased by far.

Regarding the promotion of the people's welfare as the highest principle in its activities, the Workers' Party of Korea has taken measures systematically to cut prices and raise wages since the truce. During the past two years alone wages of the workers, technicians and office workers were raised on a wide-scale while sharp price-cuts were effected on several occasions.

This time again the Cabinet of the Republic, in addition to the decision on issuing

bonuses, adopted the decision to reduce the state retail prices of many daily necessities needed for the enhancement of the working people's living standards.

The retail price-cuts and the bonus given to the working people serve greatly to better the people's living.

Today, unlike in the past, the people in the North do not work for landlords and capitalists, but work for themselves and prosperity of the country.

They all know now that the more they work, the bigger their share will be, and the more abundant their life will become. They are quite sure tomorrow will be far better than today.

So they are leaping forward on a winged horse towards the heights of socialism where the happier life awaits them.

But the picture is quite different in the South under the U.S. occupation where the people are in the mire of famine, poverty and death. Industry is gripped in the hands of U.S. monopolists while agriculture is suffering untold ruin. Consequently the unemployed and semi-unemployed number over 4,200,000 while innumerable orphans are roaming about the streets. What a contrast it is to the happy, fruitful and prosperous life in the North! This state of affairs in the South cannot be tolerated.

The people strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. army, the source of pain and misfortune of the Korean people and the people in the South in particular, and at the same time they are firmly determined to make the U.S. imperialists get out of their territory and unify the country peacefully without fail.

Inspired by the great concern of the Party and Government, today on the occasion of the 10th birthday of the Republic, the entire people in the North have resolved to fulfil the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule meeting the great expectation of the Party and Government in an ever heightening revolutionary spirit.

PEOPLE ARE THANKFUL

THE entire working people who received bonuses on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic were

overwhelmed with joy and gratitude for the consistent concern of the Workers' Party of Korea and Government of the Republic for the

people's living. Such expression of joy and gratitude was made by Labour Hero An Sang Jo, a smelter of the Sungjin Steel Works. He said:

"Our Party and Government are always deeply concerned about the stabilization and improvement of our livelihood. Especially after the truce, though a vast amount of funds was required for the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction, the wages of the working people were raised on several occasions while enforcing repeated price-cuts to stabilize and improve our living. I myself lost everything that I had through the atrocious U.S. bombing. Not a single piece of clothing was I able to salvage, not to speak of the house. But now I am living a comfortable life in a modern flat, nicely furnished.

"Inspired by the constant concern and the instruction of the Party, we came out as one for the post-war rehabilitation and construction, and waged a valiant collective labour struggle. As a result, we have come to feel there is nothing we cannot do. A bright vista is now opened up before us who have gone through so many difficulties, and we are spurring on our winged horse toward the achievement of our goal."

Labour Hero An Sang Jo has achieved great success in producing 17 tons of steel ingot in seven hours from the electric furnace, which formerly turned out 10 tons, in the emulation campaign being waged for increased production in honour of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. But now he is determined to increase the present per furnace output more than 1.5 times by 1961 in return for the great concern of the Party and Government.

Pak Kyung Heui, an office worker of Pyongyang Construction Trust No. 3, told this writer that the country's prosperity and development are her own happiness and her children's. She went on:

"This time our Government gave us bonus equal to a 100 per cent of our monthly income

while enforcing a wide-scale reduction of the state retail prices on more than 70 kinds of daily necessities. Today when the standard



With bonuses and price cuts, the department store is crowded with customers

of our living is being elevated day by day, words cannot express my thanks to the Party and Government for such repeated benefits.

"Particularly, since there are enough creches, kindergartens, laundries and other cultural and health establishments, we working women can work without anxiety. I have determined to be more faithful to my duty, make my home more cultural and bring up my children to be true patriots who love our socialist fatherland. I believe this is the way for us women to repay the Party and Government for their great solicitude."

The following is that Li Hyun Chul, a student of the Pyongyang Medical College, said:

"My dreams have come true. I am now studying at the highest seat of learning. And, like all the other students, I receive a stipend from the state. We are supplied clothes, stationery and other necessities. In fact we have nothing to worry about. We can devote ourselves entirely to the pursuit of knowledge. And the recent Government measure to give us a bonus was another inspiration to us students who are already enjoying a happy and hope-filled life.

"I, together with all the other students, will devote myself heart and soul to my studies so I may become a true servant of the people."

Shining Again on the Map of the World

Canadian journalist HELENE J. GAGNON

It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to express my admiration and respect for the Korean people whom I have come to know during my visit here. Also to try and define some of the impressions left by rather extensive touring of North Korea.

This writer has roamed in many lands in the course of the last sixteen years, meeting people from all over the world. Everywhere I have found some worthy individuals; but nowhere have I been more impressed by the quality of the people as a whole; by the quiet dignity and gentleness of a nation as well as its skill and efficiency in mastering new techniques for the purpose of building a good, prosperous and peaceful new world.

While travelling to Kaesong, Wonsan, Hamheung and other places, one can readily see what a terrific effort must have been required to repair the destruction and loss suffered in the beastly 1950-53 aggression, but also that North Koreans have succeeded in overcoming seemingly insurmountable difficulties and are already well on the way to establishing a well organized modern state in which a high standard of living can be enjoyed by all.

It is most impressive for the foreign visitor to witness the extraordinarily efficient way in which the task was tackled; how the foundations of industry could be laid and the means of production created, while at the same time, intensive agricultural development through advanced scientific processes made it possible to solve the food problem. As a result, it can be said without hesitation that in North Korea to-day, nobody goes hungry or destitute.



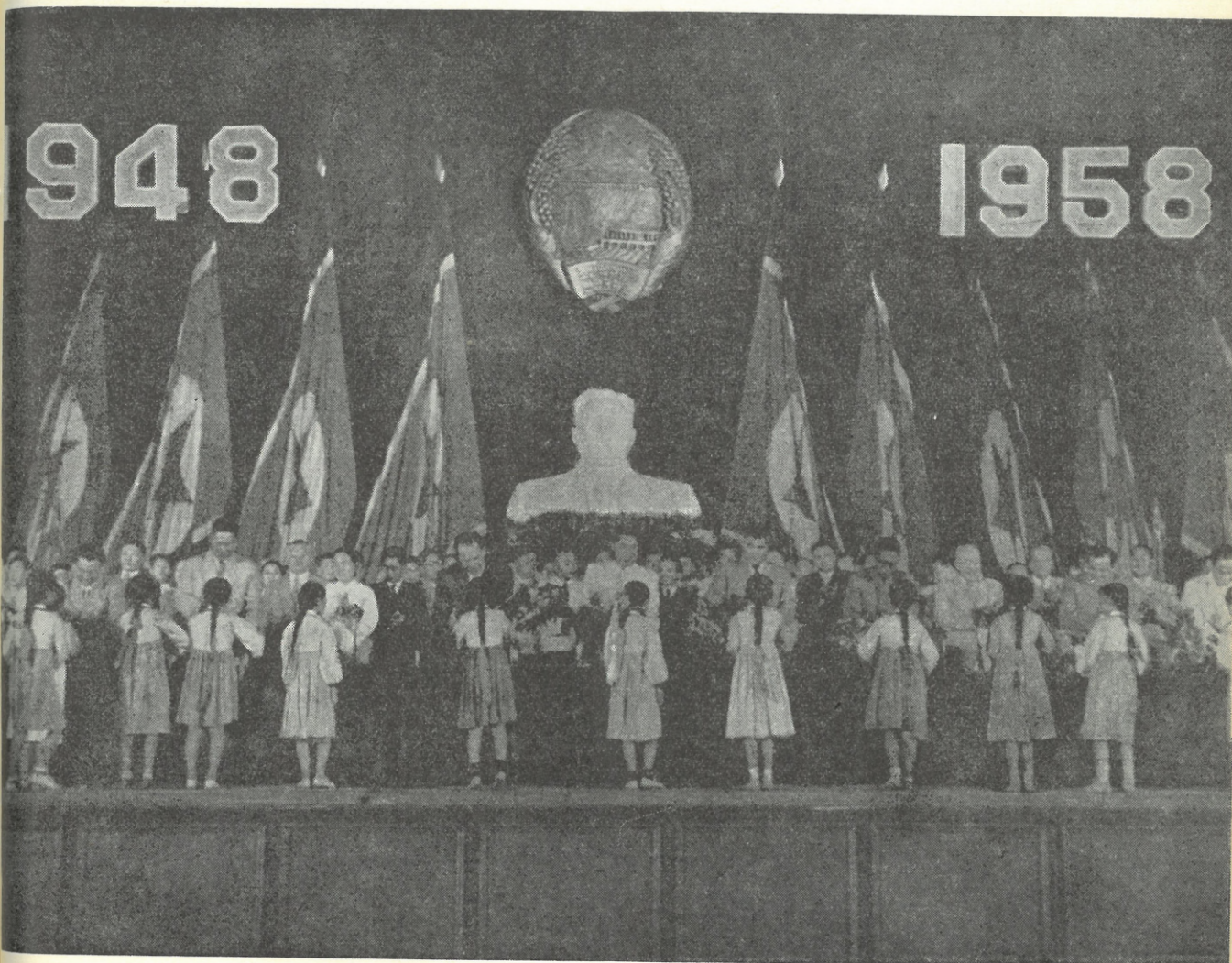
*Helene J. Gagnon on her arrival in
Pyongyang*

Korea is a country blessed with almost all natural resources used in modern industry as well as many rare and precious minerals. Its soil is fertile and even the mountainous regions offer favourable conditions for cattle breeding and other practical purposes. But most of all, Korean people are endowed with exceptionally high moral qualities, as has been demonstrated all through their history and again in recent years through their victorious struggle in defending their fatherland against foreign aggressors and national traitors and in rebuilding it with such speed and efficiency.

After having been plundered and ruthlessly exploited during more than thirty-six years by the Japanese and then going through the nightmare of an all-out modern war, North Korea was almost reduced to rubble by 1953. Yet, in the few years that have elapsed since then, things have been moving swiftly. The "Korean miracle" has taken place. Out of rubble and ashes, a New Korea is emerging; old industries have been reconstructed and many new ones have come into existence. Public buildings have been erected and housing facilities, modern and comfortable, are being provided at an incredible tempo. Everywhere construction is going on, even during the night!

Together with material security, cultural matters have evidently been given high priority as witnessed by the impulse given to education through the rehabilitation and construction of a state university and a great number and variety of teaching establishments including members of higher educational institutions as well as through the encouragement given to every form of art, both modern and traditional.

Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—Our Glorious Fatherland



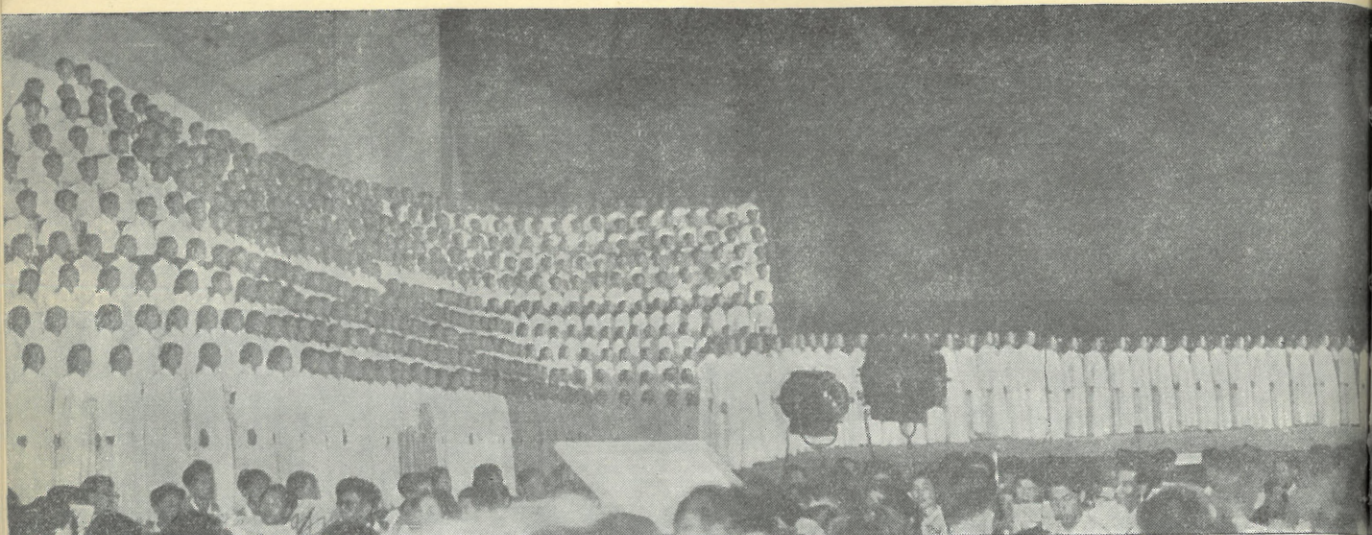
Lovely little girls are presenting bouquets to the Party and Government leaders and foreign guests on the platform of the meeting held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Republic

On September 9, we Korean people celebrated the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—our glorious fatherland—with seething joy and much inspiration.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea—a people's power—is a great achievement attained by the Korean people through their long years of struggle for freedom and independence. The history of the past ten years since the founding of the Republic is that of progress and victory. Great indeed is the pride of the Korean working people who are forging

ahead on a winged horse for a yet brighter future.

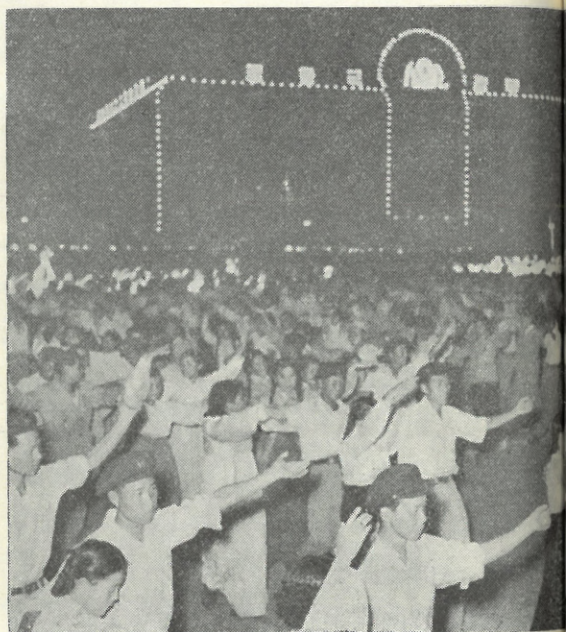
This great festival was colourfully observed throughout the country. In Pyongyang, the democratic capital of the Republic, festivity was in the air: parade of decorated cars, athletic and sports meet, Korean film festival, lantern party on the Taedong River, evening gathering of 10,000 youth, various exhibitions, etc. And there was a grand performance "Our Glorious Fatherland" by 3,000 selected instrumentalists, singers and dancers from all parts of the country.



A scene from the grand performance "Our Glorious Fatherland"

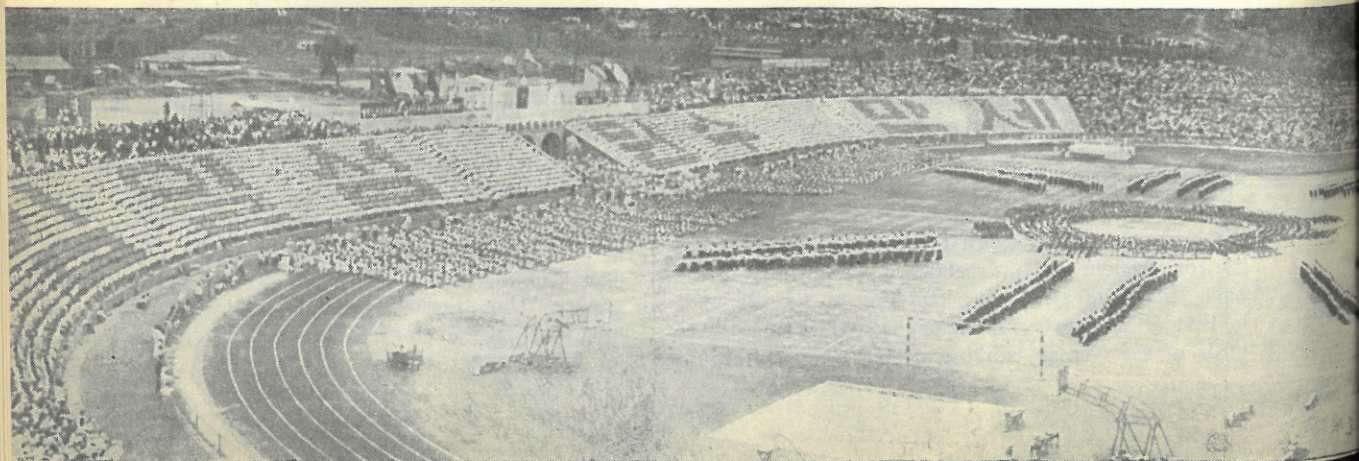


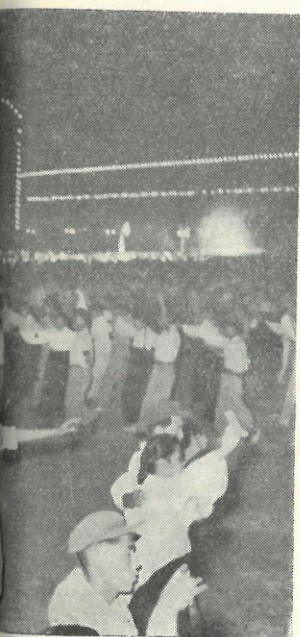
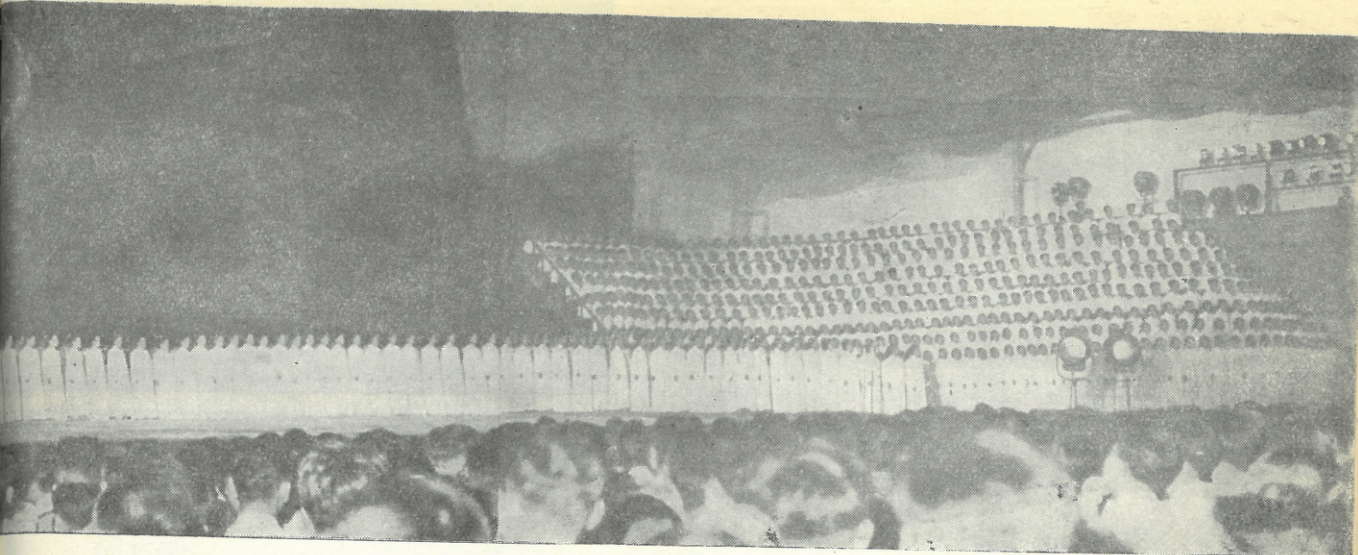
One of the out-door performances in the evening of the day



The victorious working people dance

A scene of the 10,000 student mass game at the athletic and sports meet

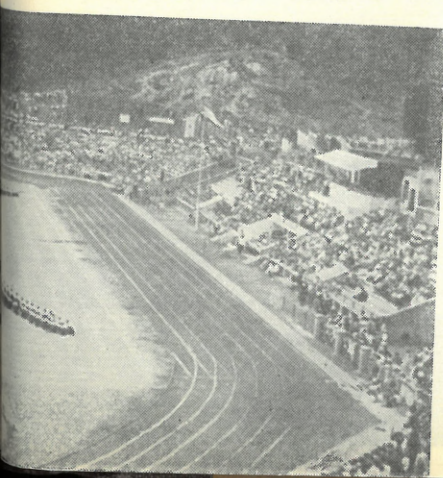


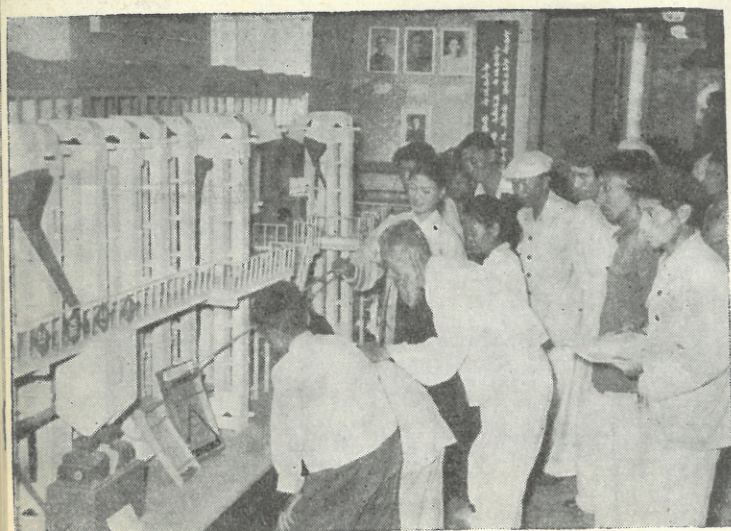


to the night

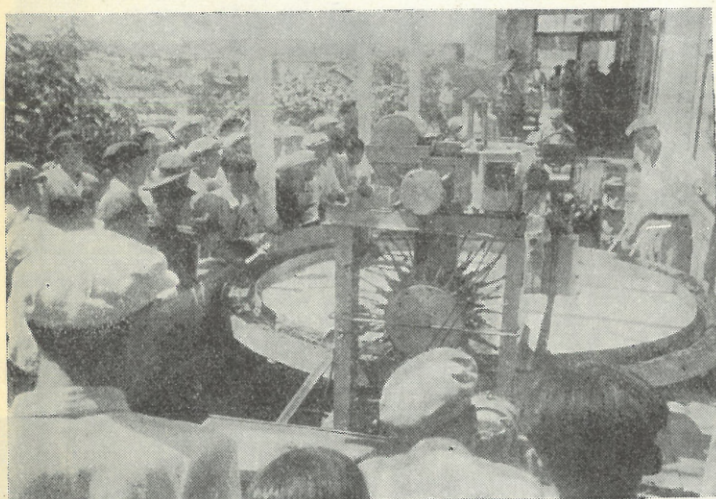


Decorated cars and the joyous working people



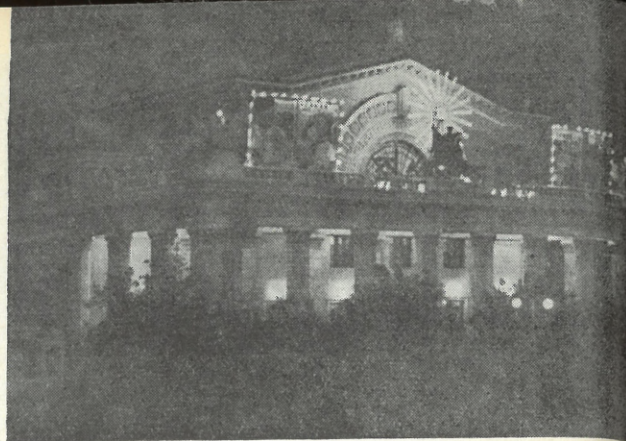


The National Collective Renovation Exhibition

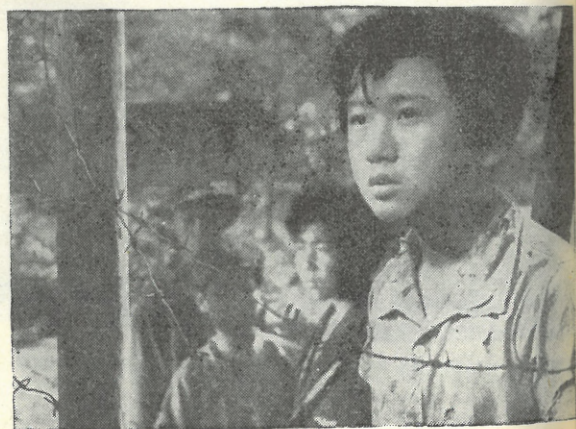


At the National Science Exhibition

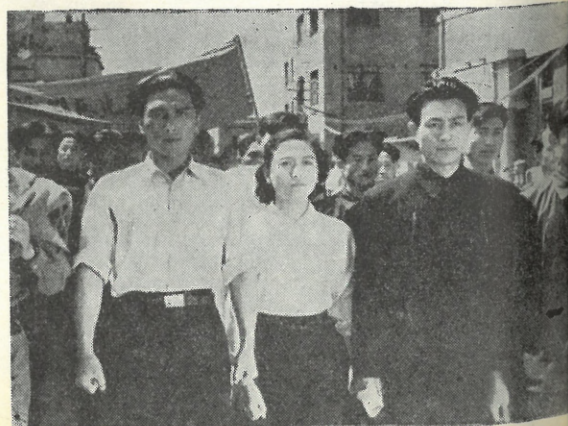
At the National Art Exhibition



A still from the film "Tale of Shim Chung" which was put on show at the Korean film festival



A still from the film "We Cannot Live Divided"
From the film "The Only Road"



At this point I cannot resist expressing my delight in Korean music and singing. It is of such a universal character as to be easily understood and appreciated by music lovers in all parts of the world. The same may be said about the theatre.

Although I have had the opportunity of seeing but a few plays, it seems to me that Korean theatre and traditional opera are endowed with uncommon dramatic qualities. They are deeply moving because they are always human and, while conforming to classical standards, never become petrified in senile conventionalism. A very living art indeed.

One could write endlessly about Korea and its people without ever succeeding in doing

justice to this wonderful land. The best attempt that can be made at it is by quoting Marshal Kim Il Sung's own words about the revival of his country. It will indeed "shine again on the map of the world!"

For my humble part I will do everything in my power, through every medium at my disposal, to make Korea known to my people with the hope that the public opinion of my country may add its weight towards the reunification of Korea and to promote friendship through understanding between our people.

Should my countrymen know Korean people as I have come to know them myself, they could not but share my feelings and rejoice at seeing this lovable country rightfully shining again on the map of the world.

Foreign Guests

ON August 8 an Indonesian student delegation, composed of 26 members who are studying in China, visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League of Korea, and stayed in our country for about 2 weeks.

At the invitation of the Association of Weight-lifters of Korea, a group of 12 weight-lifters of the United Arab Republic headed by Mohamed Amin Nassil came to our country on August 8 and stayed for about 10 days.

A world youth delegation stayed in our country for about 10 days from August 10. Among them were Jean Jeuniaux, representative of the Belgian Young Communist League and reporter for the organ paper of the Belgian Communist Party, Ahmed Ali Shaheen, Secretary of the Sudanese Youth League and a delegate of the Sudanese Youth League, Florea Vassile, delegate of the Secretariate of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and delegate of the Rumanian Working Youth League, Alione Payes, Secretary of the West Africa Youth Federation, and Vince Goring, Secretary of the Christian Students' Movement of Canada. During their stay in our country they visited many factories, enterprises, and cultural establish-

ments, and took part in the celebration of the 13th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

Helene J. Gagnon, Canadian reporter for "La Reform", visited our country from July 9 to August 16.

P. B. G. Kalugalla, a Ceylonese M. P., and D. G. Weerakody, general secretary of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party Youth Organization, visited our country from August 15 to 19.

Major N. K. Mortagi, military attache to the U.A.R. Embassy in China, came to our country on August 12 and stayed for about ten days.

Diwakar, a delegate of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Djahid Alli, a delegate of the Iranian trade organizations, came to our country and stayed for about three weeks.

On August 16, Japanese peace delegation composed of four members headed by Umeichi Adachi, president of the Peace Council of Mie Prefecture, visited our country.

A 18-member Japanese people's delegation led by Shigeaki Aizawa, member of the House of Councilors and a permanent director of the Japanese-Korean Association, came to our country to celebrate the 13th anniversary of Korea's liberation and the tenth anniversary of the founding of our Republic.

Helping Hand for the South Korean Compatriots

We Cannot Remain Indifferent

ON August 21, the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public an important decision on measures to be taken to relieve the unemployed people and homeless children in South Korea groaning under U.S. imperialist occupation.

Permeated with warm compatriotic love, this decision calls for delivering their brothers and sisters in the South who are suffering unheard-of misfortunes. The entire people, profoundly moved by the Cabinet's decision, wholeheartedly welcome and support it.

We believe that the warm hand of rescue extended by the Republic will be a new, bright hope for the South Korean people who are in such dire plight.

Greeting the 10th anniversary of the Republic, our Party and Government have already taken a decision on issuing bonus equal to one month's income to the entire workers, technicians, and office employees in the northern half, and now generous hand of rescue are being extended to our fellow countrymen in the southern half so that they too may bask in the benefits of their fatherland. This fills the Korean people with great exultation and pride in their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There is an old saying, "Ten years will change even mountains and rivers." Indeed, during the past ten odd years since liberation, two distinctly different paths have appeared in our country's development, which brought about two entirely separate and sharply contrasting situations in the North and South.

During the 13 years since liberation, our people, who have become the masters of the country, have done really many great things to turn the northern half of the Republic into the flourishing socialist country. The brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the great successes achieved in rehabilitating and developing the ravaged national economy and in promoting socialist upbuilding in a short period in the postwar years

ushered into our land, our beautiful land, a flowering era of unprecedented prosperity and development.

Already by the end of 1957, the total volume of industrial production was 2.8 times the prewar level, and in the first half of this year it was 34 per cent greater than that in the same period of last year.

In the co-operativized countryside, an unprecedentedly big grain crop of 3,200,000 tons was harvested last year, and still greater harvest is expected this year.

We owe all this to none but to the Party, our wisdom and heart. And the very strength of the entire popular masses who uphold the Party policy promoted this socialist efflorescing era.

At present our working people are flying on a winged horse, racing with time in order not to fall behind and to enjoy as happy a life as other people.

All this is the embodiment of the Party policy and the fruit of the labour exploits of the masses, which is possible only thanks to the superiority of the socialist system. And it makes our people's life a joyous, happy, and boundlessly vigorous one, providing the material condition to enable the Government of the Republic to extend the generous hand of rescue to our fellow countrymen in the southern half.

Contrary to this, the southern half, owing to the cruel colonial predatory policy of the U.S. imperialists, has been turned into a land of darkness unparalleled in the world, a land of starvation and poverty and a land of lawlessness where terror reigns and murders are being committed in broad daylight.

National industry has been totally ruined and over 4,200,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed, hundreds of thousands of orphans and children beggars wander about in the streets in streams in the hope of finding something to eat, something to put on their backs or a place to spend the night. Fertile lands may stretch out before their eyes, but millions of foodless peasants roam about the

mountains and fields in search of grass roots or tree bark. We cannot sit idly and look at this situation with folded arms.

The better off our people become, the more impossible it is for them to remain indifferent to the suffering of their unhappy compatriots in the southern half and the more keenly they are pained at the thought of their plight.

Therefore, the present decision of the Cabinet of the Republic on the relief of the unemployed people and homeless orphans in the southern half is a true expression of the fraternal love of the people in the North for their fellow countrymen in the South.

150,000 suk (1 suk is 150 kilograms) of rice, 5 million metres of fabrics, 10,000 tons of marine products, and 4 million pairs of shoes—this is a true helping hand expressing a heartfelt compatriotic love of the people in the North.

With little effort, we can picture the hundreds of innocent children of South Korea, who, subjected to every sort of humiliation and insult, stagger helplessly begging from door to door or asking for pennies by the roadside or grubbing about among the refuse-heaps in the alleys—then their ultimate sinking into the dark pit of social crimes!

These are the children who, but for the U.S. occupation of South Korea, should be enjoying their happy school-days in the embrace of their parents.

We claim to embrace all of them in our warm breast as soon as possible. Even if their number may run into hundreds of thousands or more, we must bring them up with the utmost care as the worthy future masters of our country. This is our serious national duty which cannot be restrained any longer.

And it is our belief that the monthly scholarships offered by the Republic to 3,000 poor South Korean students would prevent those young people, who must shoulder the future of our nation, from presenting such national tragedies as either selling their own blood to raise money for the schooling expenses or committing suicide out of despair.

Our Government, as is widely known, has extended more than once the warm hand of rescue towards our compatriots in the south-

ern half. It has offered a gift of 100,000 suk of rice to relieve, if only slightly, the foodless peasants of South Korea, and made many other proposals which would have lessened the misfortunes of the fellow countrymen in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, however, have done everything to stop the South Korean people from taking the hand of rescue held out many times by our Government, only to worsen the people's plight in the southern half.

Should they choose again to hamper the present important measures taken by our Government out of lofty compatriotic love, it will only more fully expose the ugly face of them, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to the whole world and hasten their total political bankruptcy.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique should take immediate steps for enabling the people in South Korea to take our hand of rescue extended out of compatriotic love.

Whatever obstacles the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique may erect, they cannot prevent the true fraternal love of the people in the northern half from reaching their brothers in the South.

We think that every one in the southern half with ever a vestige of national conscience will resolutely reach out to receive the hand of rescue held out by the Government of the Republic.

The representatives of the South Korean working class and all the other social sections should join their forces and come out resolutely to demand that the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, who have no ability of relieving the South Korean people perishing from starvation, should never obstruct them from accepting the gift of their brothers.

We in the northern half will strengthen our struggle in every way to carry out the present decision of the Cabinet of the Republic at an early date. Prompted by a sincere desire to rescue our fellow countrymen in the southern half, we will devote ourselves more intensely to the struggle for increased production.

Unanimous Desire and Action

THE entire people in the northern half of the Republic gave their wholehearted support to the decision taken by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the relief of the unemployed and taking over orphans in South Korea who are groaning under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, as it conforms with their unanimous desire.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have more than once taken measures to relieve the South Korean people who are suffering under the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. On May 26, 1955, proposals were put forward to permit the South Korean fishermen to fish in the territorial waters of the northern half of the Republic under the terms to be agreed upon between the North and the South. On November 8, 1955, it was proposed to supply electricity to South Korea in view of the electricity shortage in South Korea. Then on July 12, 1956, the Korean Red-cross Society offered to send relief goods to the flood victims in South Korea and on May 7, 1957 the Government of the Republic volunteered to send a gift of 100,000 suk of rice to relieve the foodless peasants in South Korea who were on the brink of starvation. Again on August 9 last year, the Korean Red-cross Society made an offer of 20 million won worth of relief goods to help the flood stricken people in South Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, who have not the slightest intention to relieve the South Korean people from their miserable living conditions, are making their life more unbearable by refusing to take the repeatedly offered helping hand of the people in the North.

With a view to relieving the South Korean people from the present situation, the Government of the Republic made another offer, on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Republic, which fell on September 9 this year, to aid the South Korean brothers and sisters who are in distress. It proposed to send 150,000 suk of rice, 5 million metres of fabrics, 10,000 tons of marine products, and 4 million pairs of shoes. These goods are

worth 16 billion huan in terms of the South Korean currency.

This sum is 133 times greater than the total annual budget for 1958 of the Ministry of Rehabilitation of the puppet regime and more than 3.5 times the budget of its Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. And it exceeds by nearly 400 million huan the combined budgets for the current fiscal year of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry taken together, and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Well-Being, which is allegedly said to take responsibility for all the work of public health and social relief. If the expenses for bringing up the South Korean orphans whom we proposed to rear and the money for setting up a scholarship fund for 3,000 South Korean students are taken into account, the sum thus to be laid out for the relief of the South Korean people in distress will swell still greater.

In support of the decision of the Cabinet of the Republic mass meetings have been held in towns and villages, factories and plants, schools and government organs in the northern half of the Republic. The participants in those meetings, expressing profound gratitude for the Party and Government for taking repeatedly such initiative, called for an earliest possible delivery of the aid goods to the South Korean brothers and sisters and resolved to wage a more intense labour struggle.

Speaking at the meeting of the workers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Ro Keum Heui, a weaver from South Korea, said:

"...I recall the dark days when I, a mere slip of a girl of fourteen, worked at the Koryu Textile Mill in Yungdeungpo, Seoul, which had no labour protection facilities. Then I worked between 12 and 14 hours a day on an empty stomach. I was always hungry and cold. Today, even this kind of job is not to be had. Millions of workers are suffering from unemployment and there are numerous orphans helplessly roaming about the streets. Whenever I think of their miserable lot, I cannot restrain indignation against the Yankee imperialists. Curses on them! I want, from the bottom of my heart, the relief goods offered by the Cabinet of the Republic this time to be delivered to our brothers and sisters in

the South at the earliest date, so that their hardship may be eased to some extent. I demand resolutely that the U.S. imperialist occupiers, who are causing all the misfortunes and sufferings in the southern half, get out of our land immediately. I pledge myself to fulfil my assignments of the First Five-Year Plan 2 years ahead of schedule in order to promote the peaceful unification of the country and thereby enable the South Korean brothers and sisters to share in our happy life..."

The co-op member Jo Jung Pal who spoke at the meeting of members of the Sain Agricultural Co-op, Soonchun County, South Pyongan Province, said:

"...We worked hard following the agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. As a result, an increase of over 300 tons of grains is expected this year compared with last year. At present we are building various cultural facilities as well as modern houses for the 250 households in the co-op.

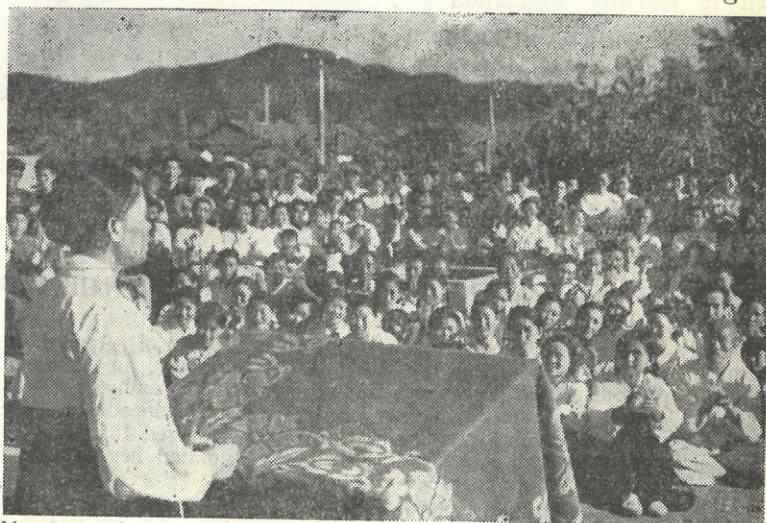
"In contrast with our life which is becoming more and more prosperous, the conditions of the people in South Korea are miserable beyond words. We cannot look on such disastrous state of our brothers with folded arms. This is why we give warm support to the present decision of the Cabinet which provided for measures for relief of our brothers and sisters in South Korea. I think this warm hand of rescue held out by our Government out of lofty compatriotic love will deliver the South Korean people from their woeful plight. Therefore I want the relief goods to be delivered as soon as possible..."

On August 23, a rally of mothers of Pyongyang City was held at the State Art Theatre to add their support of the recent Cabinet decision. The meeting was attended by more than 1,500 mothers.

At the meeting a number of mothers made speeches expressing their profound compatriotic love for the South Korean brothers

and sisters who are groaning under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

Kim Soon Bok, Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, noted that the Cabinet decision reflected fully the maternal affection and sympathy that the mothers in the northern half of the Republic have towards the South Korean compatriots suffering from starvation and penury, and particularly towards the hundreds of thousands of wandering orphans in miserable state. She then pointed out that the mothers of Pyongyang were ready to take over and bring up



Members of the Sain Agricultural Co-operative, Soonchun County, South Pyongan Province, met to express their support to Cabinet Decision No. 96

100,000 orphans from South Korea, with each family taking over more than one.

Paik Seung Sun, a member of the Huan Co-op in North District, Pyongyang, was another speaker. She said that the entire women farmers in the co-op had resolved to bring up in common 10 orphans from South Korea, while each peasant family would undertake to rear more than one. Thus, the number of South Korean children to be brought up by the co-op would add up to 100. The co-op members will make greater efforts for increased grain production to send more relief rice to the South Korean brothers in addition to the 150,000 suk of rice specified in the Cabinet decision.

At the meeting a resolution was adopted: the mothers of Pyongyang pledged to take over and bring up 100,000 wandering orphans

of South Korea, and to fulfil the First Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule for further promoting the peaceful unification of the country, thereby delivering the South Korean brothers and sisters from the living hell.

The recent Cabinet decision on the relief of the fellow countrymen in the southern half is warmly welcomed by the people in the northern half, who are resolved to do all they can to carry through the decision.



Mothers of Pyongyang City met in warm support of the Cabinet decision

AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS CONTINUE THEIR ATROCITIES

Recently another case of organised mass murder was added to the countless other atrocities perpetrated by the aggressive American imperialist army which temporarily occupied areas in North Korea during the Korean war. More than 800 dead bodies were found in a shaft of the Rakyun Mine, Jangyun County, South Hwanghai Province.

Seven years ago, the aggressive U.S. soldiers rounded up miners of the Rakyun Mine and the innocent inhabitants living near by, tortured them cruelly and then drove them into an 80 metre deep shaft.

The corpses discovered in the shaft, hands bound in the back, skeletons of children, women with children on their backs, clearly prove once again how cruel and brutal the American imperialists are.

The case of cruel atrocities by the American imperialists has added fuel to the Korean people's hatred and indignation against the American imperialists. Nevertheless, soldiers of the aggressive U.S. army occupying South Korea continue to perpetrate outrageous atrocities.

On the evening of April 1, in Pier No. 1 of Pusan, an American soldier, Richard Mackenny, who was guarding a train, stopped a Korean girl Li Jung Ja, aged 18, who was passing by, violated her and then killed her.

American soldiers make no scruple of killing the soldiers of their puppet South Korean army.

On May 24, Pfc Kenny Simpson belonging to the 728th M.P. Battalion of the U.S. army kicked two South Korean soldiers off a running train, killing one instantly and fatally injuring the other.

On June 16, at an ammunition dump in the vicinity of Euijungbu, American soldiers exploded some ammunition and inflicted heavy wounds upon six Koreans.

Another case of murder. On July 22, a sergeant belonging to an engineer unit of the U.S. 7th Division opened fire at the two Korean youth who were passing by the area near his billet, and killed one of them, a 29 year old Kim Eui Soon.

Today, the American imperialists are perpetrating outrageous

atrocities in South Korea like they did during their temporary occupation of the northern part of the country at the time of the Korean war, in the Rakyun Mine, in Shinchun where they massacred more than 35,000 peaceful inhabitants and in other places where they killed many people.

Even according to the South Korean publications which make very reserved reports of the cases of atrocities committed by the American soldiers in South Korea, in the period from 1954 up to the present, more than 170 incidents have occurred.

It is common knowledge that in Japan, Taiwan, Western Germany, England and in Lebanon and everywhere they have set their foot, the American imperialists perpetrate similar atrocities.

Every such atrocity committed by the soldiers of the aggressive U.S. army serves to reveal the true colour of the American imperialist brutes who have almost exterminated the natives of America and who take pleasure in lynching even children of the coloured people.

18 Months Ahead of Schedule

A HIGH tide of socialist construction is sweeping the northern part of the country, where the working people, in support of the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, are speeding ahead on a winged horse. And hardly a day passes without their scoring some new, wonderful achievements.

Our heroic working class topped by 10 per cent the plan for total industrial output value for the first half of this year, and thereby increased the gross industrial output value by 34 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

At the beginning of last year, miners in the Aoji Colliery introduced, at the initiative of Twice Hero of Labour Kim Jik Hyun, high speed drilling method and, to the astonishment of the people, they drove 130 metres a month. That was a miracle last year. But it is no longer miracle now, but an ordinary thing.

Many work teams in collieries and mines all over the country have introduced the high speed drilling method devised by Kim Jik Hyun, and, after launching a mass movement for bringing about a renovation, they are now driving 150-200 metres a month.

Workers in factories, enterprises and on construction sites are all engaged in a mass movement for bringing about a renovation. In the metallurgical industry, workers are striving to reduce the smelting hour. In machine-building factories, our workers have launched a movement to introduce a powerful cutting method. On construction sites a drive for reducing the time for making fabricated parts is proceeding.

A renovation movement is also going on in our agricultural co-operatives.

Endeavours are being made to improve farming methods, raise the yields per unit, and manage agriculture in a diversified way so as to improve rapidly the life of peasants. Thus agricultural co-ops are demonstrating the advantages of the collective economy.

Introduction of cold-bed seedlings in rice growing and a renovation in maize and cotton growing have made it possible to gather the biggest harvests that were inconceivable

in the past. Today technical progress is being made in our agriculture. Special mention should be made of the introduction of irrigation into non-paddy fields. This is of great importance in gathering a stable, richer harvest.

Consequently, this year our peasants were able to beat back a drought which lasted for long time. There is at present every prospect of an unprecedentedly good harvest.

What, then, has made it possible to bring about such radical changes in all fields of the national economy?

It is thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guidance given by the Party Central Committee in strict adherence to the mass line, and to the entire labouring people headed by the working class who, having risen up for carrying through the Party's policy, waged a creative labour struggle.

These renovation movements have led to the rapid advance of the productive forces in the country and the swift change in the economic and social aspects.

The big upsurge and rapid advance in production and construction and in all branches of agriculture provide us with the prospect of fulfilling the current First Five-Year Plan far ahead of schedule.

Our working people in every part of the country, looking forward to great prospects, greeted the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with greater achievements in their labour endeavour. And they have resolved to carry out the First Five-Year Plan by the fifteenth anniversary of the country's liberation, August 15, 1960, that is, 16 months ahead of schedule or earlier. To this end, they are exploring reserves to further enhance labour productivity by renovation in industrial methods and implements and by launching mass movement more vigorously.

The employees of the Kim Chaik Iron Works have decided to complete the building of blast furnace No. 2 and put it into operation seven months ahead of schedule. The ori-

ginal plan was to complete the blast furnace by the first half of next year. Now they are working strenuously to put into effect their resolve.

They had a plan to repair blast furnace No. 1 next year. But they have decided to repair it in four months, that is, two months earlier than originally scheduled. The furnace will, like blast furnace No. 2 which is under construction, be furnished with the latest equipment.

A hot blast stove will also undergo reconstruction. Preparations are now under way for the production of ferro-coke which will be introduced comprehensively into the production of pig iron. With the commissioning of blast furnace No. 2, ferro-coke will be employed in turning out pig iron.

The workers in the Kim Chaik Iron Works, who last year produced 40,000 tons of pig iron over and above the plan, have tapped reserves for carrying out the Five-Year Plan more than 16 months ahead of schedule, and they are working energetically to put into effect their resolve.

Workers in the Bookjoong Machine-building Factory have resolved to accomplish the Five-Year Plan 18 months ahead of schedule. Premier Kim Il Sung visited this factory to give on-the-spot guidance. The Premier instructed the employees of the factory to protect equipment, raise the utility rate of equipment, expand the variety of good machines and increase the production speed so as to accomplish the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. In response to the Premier's instructions, the entire employees advanced many new proposals. They resolved to turn out 500 gas engines to be used in watering non-paddy fields, that is, 400 more than planned at the beginning of the year. And then they resolved to turn out 3,000 next year, in other words, 2,300 over and above the original plan. They have reorganized the system of manufacturing major products and improved the technical processes.

By May 30, they overfulfilled the annual production assignments for 30 h.p. internal combustion engines, and for 100 h.p. internal combustion engines by the end of June.

Workers participated actively in the drive for introducing advanced techniques and rendered the state a profit of over 4,300,000 won.

With a number of technical renovations in

the sphere of the machine-building industry, labour productivity continues to increase.

They are successfully carrying out the tasks for training over one thousand unskilled workers into skilled workers of fourth or fifth grade by the end of this year and they are training scores of designers.

In this way, the entire employees of this factory are faithfully carrying out the Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions so as to fulfil the state assignments ahead of schedule.

Employees of the Pyongyang Rubber Factory have also resolved to fulfil the Five-Year Plan before August 15, 1960. Upholding the slogan issued by the Party "Practice economy and increase output!" the employees are working to produce goods worth over 580 million won over and above the plan. They overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter of the year by 18.4 per cent and 22 days ahead of schedule. During this period, they economized 116 tons of raw rubber, 17 tons of gasoline, and 84 tons of coal, and thereby rendered a profit of over 73,570,000 won to the state. On the strength of all this, the factory will surely fulfil the Five-Year Plan far ahead of schedule. The employees of this factory are working harder to explore and mobilize reserves necessary for increasing output.

A worker in the general rubber shop, Kim Soon Shil, for instance, advanced a suggestion for merging the white rubber shop into the general rubber shop, and with the manpower and production equipment thus released, a rubber shoe shop was set up. A worker Jang Sung Sook of a workshop for making hose proposed he would turn out as much as produced in two shifts by further rationalizing the organization of labour.

When these creative suggestions were accepted, it was possible to relieve 50 workers, 550 square metres of area used for production and 3 rollers for the rubber shoe shop. This serves as a reserve for fulfilling the Five-Year Plan far ahead of schedule. This is one of the many creative suggestions advanced by the workers. It is sure that the Five-Year Plan will, as the workers have resolved, be fulfilled far ahead of schedule.

Many workers have already overfulfilled their individual tasks of the Five-Year Plan. Weaver Song Chang Sook in the Pyongyang Textile Mill and weaver Li Nam Sook in the Heungnam Silk Mill and many other

(Continued on p. 52)

High Tide of Socialist Construction

Ferro-Coke in Smelting

THANKS to their creative labour struggle, the workers and technicians of the Hwanghai Iron Works succeeded recently in producing pig iron by making use of ferro-coke. This not only signifies a great revolution in our metallurgical industry but will contribute to the technical development of smelting throughout the world.

It was in the severe war-time when our research for making ferro-coke started. At that time the need for producing high-quality pig iron was felt acutely for the war needs. And only small-sized blast furnaces were available for solving the problem. It was at this time when some metallurgical technicians in our country turned their attention to making ferro-coke for smelting.

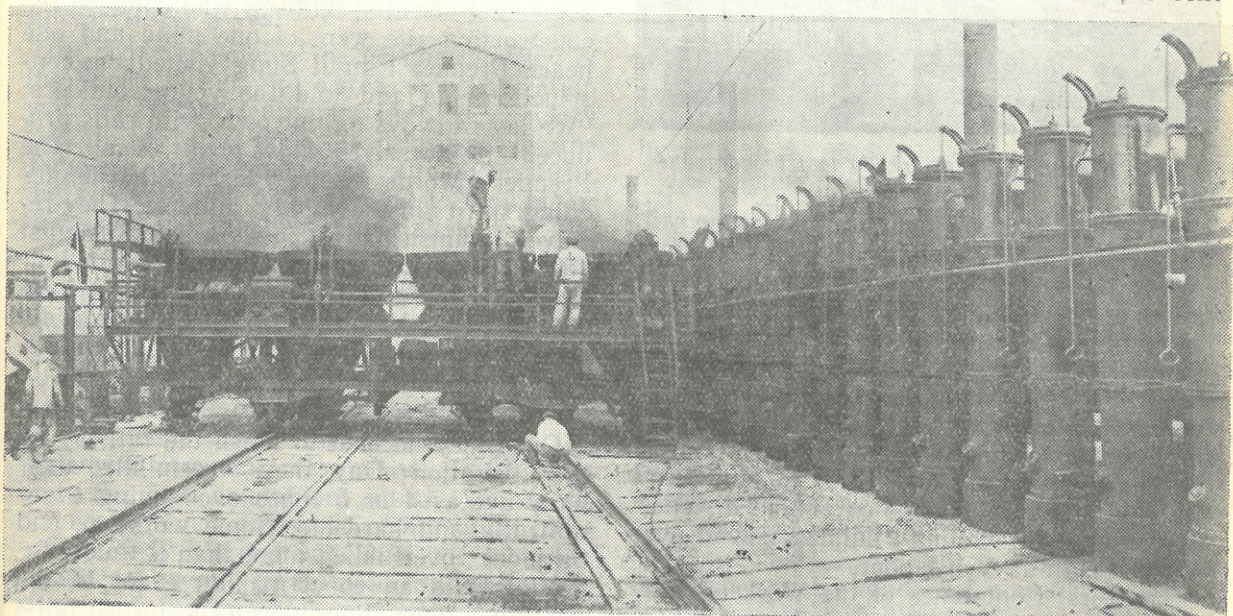
A group of thirty research workers including Joo Jong Myung, an engineer of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, set about the work with burning patriotism and installed a first experimental furnace in a dug-out. And the Party and Government, specially interested

in the research on ferro-coke, helped them in every way.

Provided with more favourable conditions after the truce their research work became further active. Especially the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea attached even greater significance to the production of ferro-coke with a view to rapidly developing our ferrous metal industry. Moreover Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to their work place to encourage all the workers.

Inspired by such great concern of the Party and Government, the workers and technicians including the research workers waged a creative labour struggle fully displaying collective wisdom, and at last they succeeded in their research work.

Subsequently preparation for the production of ferro-coke kept pace with the struggle for the construction of the blast furnace No. 1 and coke oven in the Hwanghai Iron Works. And on July 16, 77 days after the completion of the blast furnace and coke oven, the first experiment in making ferro-coke was successfully carried out. At first the amount of iron ore placed in the oven was ten per cent



Coke oven being charged with high-caloried coal and ore powder

that of the high-caloried coal. And on the 20th of the same month the whole oven began to produce the ferro-coke. Throughout the first stage experiments, the research personnel worked with the workers helping them in every way.

At last the ferro-coke thus made was applied to smelting in a blast furnace on July 23. The first trial production in the large-sized blast furnace also was very successful.

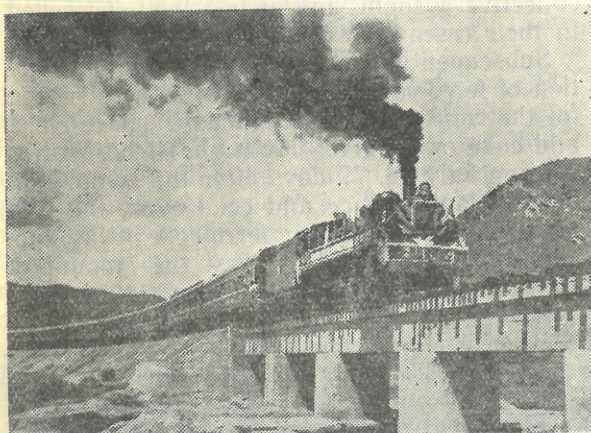
The time needed for carbonization of ferro-coke in the oven took 5-7 hours less than that of the ordinary coke while the output of pig iron increased by about 10 per cent. Furthermore, coal was economized by 12-15 per cent. Such was the achievement attained by making use of ferro-coke, 10 per cent of which is iron ore.

On August 6, the workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works tried using ferro-coke which contained 20 per cent of iron ore. It was also successful—smelting condition was good and the output of pig iron increased greatly. And it was proved that the pig iron produced by using the 20 per cent ferro-coke was so good in quality that it could be used in open hearth furnaces.

And now ferro-coke research workers and the workers and technicians of the Hwanghai Iron Works have succeeded in introducing 30 per cent ferro-coke in smelting.

Production of pig iron by making use of ferro-coke constitutes a revolutionary achievement which will result in economization of a great amount of coal and increased output of pig iron. It opens up a brighter prospect for our metallurgical industry.

80 Kilometer Railway In 75 Days



Train is running on the newly laid broad-gauge railroad

THE new Haijoo-Hasung broad gauge railway which will play a very important role in the development of our national economy opened on August 12. It would have been quite impossible to lay the railway of more than 80 kilometers in only 75 days had it not been for the young labour renovators, the young patriots who have been educated and brought up by the Workers' Party of Korea. Ordinarily it would take three to four years to build a new railway to cover that distance. Moreover, the young builders saved over 470,000 man-days of labour.

The First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea called for a new railway between

Haijoo and Hasung to be built during the First Five-Year Plan period. Answering the Party's call, thousands of young people—the young workers of the transport and communications branches including every office under the Pyongyang Railway Control Bureau and the rural youth of South Hwang-hai Province—volunteered to help build the railway.

The young builders may come from different offices and their professions may differ, but young socialist builders who came to the construction site were of one mind and one heart. Premier Kim Il Sung visited the construction site and told the young builders: "We lay railways on our own, with rails produced by ourselves. How good it is!" The Premier's words inspired further the heightening spirit of the young builders. They resolved to finish the whole work before August 15, 1958—the thirteenth anniversary of our liberation. Originally, it was to have been completed by May Day in 1959. Later a decision was taken to shorten the schedule. Then they decided to finish it by the end of this year.

Once they decided to finish the railway by the Liberation Day, they overfulfilled their daily quotas 4 or 5 times overcoming every difficulty and hardship. Some workers and brigades overfulfilled more than 9 times. Indeed this is an epoch-making event in the collective renovation movement for socialist

construction, 880,000 cubic metres of earth were removed, over 5,600 square meters of embankment were built and 38 iron bridges constructed. In addition, nine railway stations, facilities for nine linemen teams, one locomotive yard and houses to accommodate more than 200 families were built.

"Height 1,211 shock brigade" members used 30 tons of TNT in blasting for the railway through Mt. Chilman. They removed 130,000 cubic meters of earth within a month. Labour Hero Suk Chul Shik, member of "Li Soo Bok shock-brigade" which undertook the digging and cement tamping work in water, advanced various renovations. He finished the work in five days which was scheduled for forty days.

He tamped 300 cubic meters of cement in water in a day.

And that was not all. Immortal exploits of young builders are too numerous to mention. They completed a railway bridge 76 meters long in 14 days.

Pak In Hyung, leader of a work brigade, overfulfilled his task of building the bed by 9-fold.

The construction site with its surging labour enthusiasm was truly a school of labour. Many young builders finished the "school" with high honours. More than 700 became labour renovators and some 2,500 skilled workers emerged. With the completion of the Haijoo-Hasung broad gauge railway the freight haulage will increase four times.

Big Stride in the Production of Chemical Fertilizer

TODAY the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory produces daily 1,000-1,100 tons of chemical fertilizer including more than 400 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer.

This chemical fertilizer serves the development of our rural economy which is on the road of socialism.

During the days of Japanese imperialist rule, the highest production reached 430,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 5,000 tons of ammonium chloride and 3,500 tons of nitro-lime fertilizer a year.

In order to enforce the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, since liberation workers of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory rehabilitated the factories destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and already in 1949, the production level was equal to that maintained by the Japanese imperialists.

But the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory was reduced to ashes by the barbarous bombing of the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war.

However, the factory workers and technical persons launched a patriotic, heroic labour struggle and not only recovered the destroyed ammonium sulphate factory but built the first ammonium nitrate factory in our country in a short period after the truce.

The Party pointed out that the factories should not merely be restored to their former state but be rebuilt into modern ones.

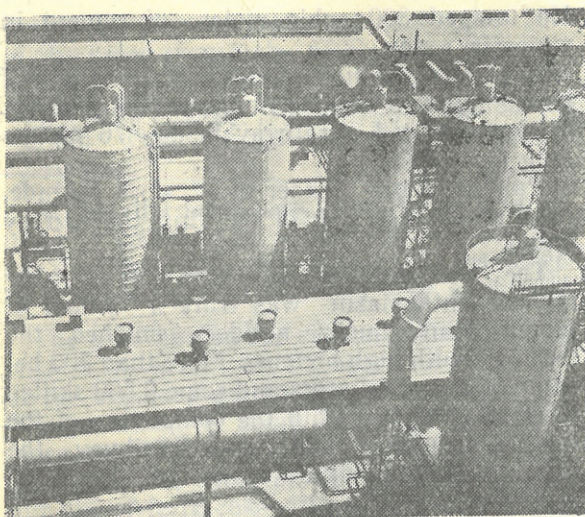
The factory workers rebuilt the factory, as the Party indicated, equipping it with modern facilities.

The new, large-scale Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory is completely automatized and equipped with safety devices. This was built with the aid of the Soviet people, materially and technically. And its labour productivity is twice that of the ammonium sulphate shop and nitro-lime shop in the past.

The original plan was to take three years to finish the construction of the factory. The work started in the early part of 1956. But, in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea on further shortening the construction period, the factory workers constructed this large scale modern factory in two years by waging a creative labour struggle.

The factory workers and technical personnel set an example of mass heroism and creative labour. They learned in a short time new work methods to raise their work level to that of the advanced countries.

Labour renovators including the skilled worker Choi Yong Deuk and pipe-making worker Jun Ja Ryun accomplished the extremely difficult construction of the granulation tower. They finished in four days the welding of one link in the construction of absorption tower, displaying creative initiative. Ordinarily it would have taken 15 days. As is the case at all other construction sites, here too, young builders including Pak Tai Joon registered brilliant results. They ex-



A view of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory expanded and equipped with up-to-date machinery

cavated 100,000 cubic meters of earth, finishing two weeks ahead of schedule.

In the construction of the Heungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory they showed clearly how great the power of the workers and their

loyalty to the Party and fatherland are. They displayed an unyielding fighting spirit and inexhaustible creative talent.

This factory with the annual capacity of 136,000 tons was commissioned on April 20.

The daily output was raised to 400 tons (475 tons at maximum) from 375. It will be able to produce annually 200,000 tons with additional technical equipment.

This year the total output of chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride, nitro-lime fertilizers, etc. will reach over 450,000 tons; it will surpass the level at the time of the Japanese imperialists' rule. And new ammonium nitrate fertilizer is 1.7 times more effective than ammonium sulphate.

The Heungnam Fertilizer Factory workers are now waging a more vigorous mass renovation movement so as to put into practice the task set forth at the First Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea which called for the raising of chemical fertilizer production to over 630,000 tons annually by the end of 1961.

Kiln No. 3 Began Operation in Haijoo Cement Factory

AS the miracle of completing the Haijoo-Hasung 80 kilometre broad-gauge railway in no more than 75 days swept the country, another miracle took place. This time it was kiln No. 3 of the Haijoo Cement Factory which took only 60 days to restore. And it has already started operation.

Indeed, the reconstruction of kiln No. 3 was another miraculous achievement scored by our working class who are making a big leap on a winged horse towards socialism under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During the Fatherland Liberation war, (June 1950-July 1953) three kilns of the Haijoo Cement Factory were heavily damaged from bombing or shelling by the American imperialist invaders.

With the restoration of kiln No. 3 (two others were reconstructed sometime ago), this factory will be able to produce 700,000 tons of cement annually.

For the reconstruction of the kiln, our builders assembled more than 1,000 tons of

steel frames and over 70 machines, poured 3,500 cubic metres of concrete and made 600 accessories.

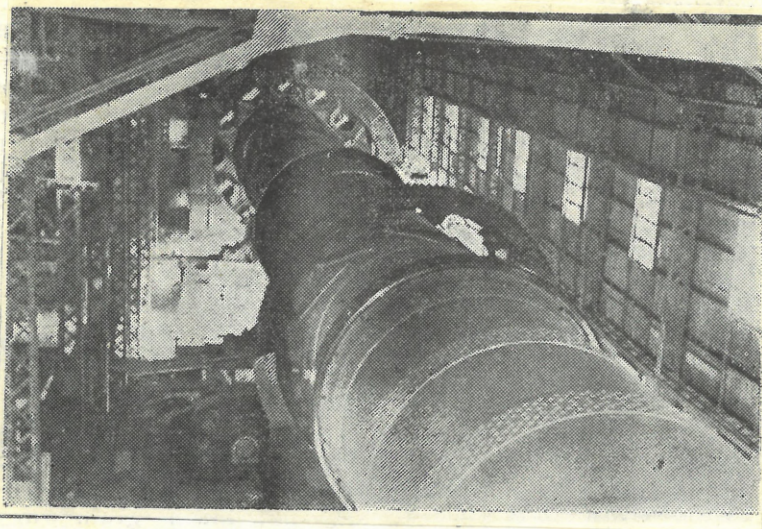
The greatest difficulty in the early stage of reconstruction work was lack of skilled workers. Members of combined brigade, led by Kim Hyung Sang under the guidance of the factory Party organization, launched the drive for every one to acquire more than three techniques and to raise their efficiency by 400-500 per cent every day.

This drive was supported by the entire builders, and soon there was no more the question about the lack of skilled workers.

Mention must be made of the distinguished work performed by the combined brigade in restoring the kiln body. Particularly kiln No. 3 suffered more severe damage than other kilns. Six metres had been broken off the centre of the body and major repair was needed on one part 21 metres long.

It was a vast project which would have taken over one year at least if the old outdated method used during the Japanese rule over Korea were adopted.

However, pipe worker Kim Hyung Sang repaired in a short time the kiln.



Newly commissioned kiln No. 3 of the Haijoo Cement Factory

Riveter Li Ki Chul brought about a renovation in driving rivets. He with four other riveters drove over 500 rivets in a day without one defect. Seven riveters were required to drive 200 rivets a day.

Furthermore, construction workers, Kim Kyung Soo, Kim Choon Yung and Oh Eung Ha collected old iron pipes lying idle and with these manufactured 102 mm iron pipes which were used as a substitute for imported ones. This gave the state a profit of over two million won.

Especially, every young builder in the plant undertook voluntarily a tough assignment, as a member of youth shock brigade.

To rehabilitate the kiln, much concrete and steel frames had to be crushed or removed. Workers every day overfulfilled their daily plans by more than 200 per cent. Li Jin Hyun and Yoon Min Shik topped their daily quotas by over 380 per cent every day.

Here workers and technicians did not limit themselves to merely restoring kiln No. 3

but rebuilt it into an up-to-date one.

During the Japanese imperialist rule only 14 tons of clinker were produced per an hour and the workers had to carry that stuff on their backs as there were no conveyors then.

But today's picture is entirely different. The out-dated equipment used in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule is replaced by a modern equipment. Now 25 tons of clinker are heated every hour and conveyed by the up-to-date bucket or chain conveyors.

Formerly, there was only one coal grinding mill with a capacity of 14 tons. But there

are now three coal grinding mills, each with a capacity of 10 tons.

As a result, it has been made possible to feed continually the kiln with fuel.*

Besides, this factory is equipped with up-to-date dust collectors. With the installing of dust collectors, some 21 tons of powdered coal will be obtained every day.

Had the Japanese imperialists undertaken such a vast and technically difficult project, it would have taken more than two years. However, the workers there who have risen up in response to the Party's call effectively carried out the work in 60 days, one year ahead of schedule.

Stimulated by the heroic struggle of construction workers, kiln workers of kiln No. 3 who set about the production for the first time after the war succeeded in heating 25 tons of clinker every hour by the high-speed kiln method.

In the near future, the output of the Haijoo Cement Factory will reach 700,000 tons annually which will help socialist construction in the country.

From 0.7 to 7.65 Tons of Wheat Per Jungbo

THE introduction of the irrigation system in farming on non-paddy fields is an enormous nature-remaking step and a key to technical renovation in agriculture. And it

constitutes part of a great change in our national economy which is taking place in an unprecedented upsurge of socialist construction under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In our country drought comes in the period between April and June and the rainy season

in July and August, causing unfavourable condition for farming.

After liberation, in the post-war years in particular, thanks to the correct guidance of the Party and Government and to the heroic labour struggle of the people, unprecedentedly large irrigation projects were carried out at a rapid tempo. As a result, our peasants had a record-breaking harvest of 3,200,000 tons of grain in 1957. However, the farming on non-paddy fields has not been free from natural calamities so far.

The introduction of irrigation system for non-paddy fields which occupy about 70 per cent of the total arable land will make it possible to ensure a high yield of grain, industrial crops and fruits irrespective of the climatic conditions.

In answer to the call of the Party, many agricultural co-ops built irrigation systems this year. From the experience they knew that the introduction of irrigation in non-paddy field is of great significance.

The Shinshi Agricultural Co-op in Woonjun County, North Pyongan Province, harvested an average of 4 tons of wheat per jungbo, 7 tons and 650 kilograms at the maximum, on 35 jungbo of mountainside fields as a result of watering four times. Its per jungbo yield had never exceeded 700 kilograms in the past. Maize sown in the field as an after-crop is expected to yield at least 2.5 tons per jungbo.

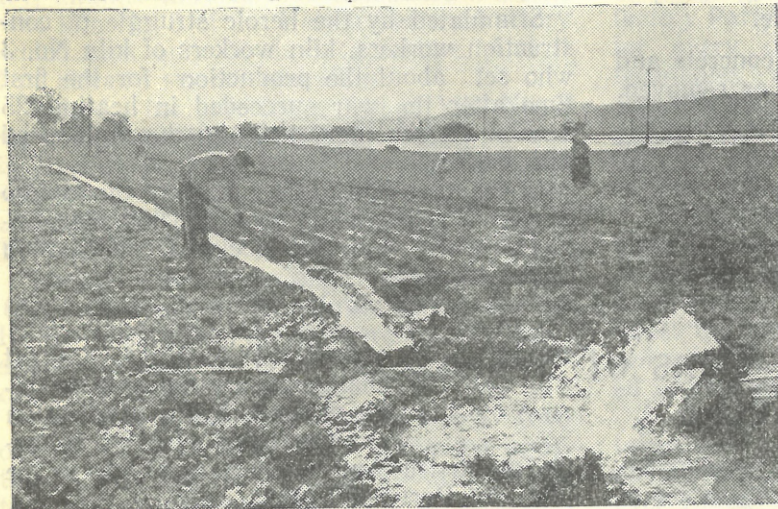
The Yungsung Agricultural Co-op in Keumchun County, North Hwanghai Province, also harvested a bumper wheat crop by

watering twice, producing an average of 5.1 tons per jungbo—more than three times that in the past. And it is estimated that maize sown after reaping wheat will yield three tons. In addition to this, the watered orchards including the Bookchung Orchard in South Hamkyung Province and Jungjoo Orchard in North Pyongan Province are expected to harvest more than 100 tons of apples per jungbo this year. Watered fields yield 6-10 tons of grain per jungbo.

Together with the fact that our agricultural co-ops have brought about a great technical revolution in rice and cotton cultivation by an over-all introduction of cold-bed seedling and humus-pot transplanting methods, this is an amazingly revolutionary change in agricultural production. We cannot yet estimate how much grain will be harvested on 700,000 jungbo of non-paddy fields which are to be put under irrigation during the First Five-Year Plan period.

The revolutionary significance of the introduction of irrigation system to non-paddy fields also lies in the prevention of flood as this work is to be accompanied by afforestation and river dyke projects. And the work of building many reservoirs and lakes will result in an increased production of electricity.

For such a vast-scale remaking of nature, a powerful industry to ensure the work, sufficient supply of necessary materials, rational organization of labour, trained technical personnel are required. Also required is a state economic system which enables the state to organize and guide the work with a single plan, along with the political and ideological foundation, on the basis of which the work can be carried out in a nation-wide movement. Our country is provided with all these conditions: we have the powerful heavy industry to supply construction machines, pumping facilities, motors, cement, structural steel, lumber and other building materials; it has become possible to organize rationally labour since the co-operativization in the countryside has been completed; natural geographical conditions are favourable for ensuring the source of water; the work-



*Non-paddy fields are watered by motor pumps
—at the Dooroom Agricultural Co-op—*

ing people are flying on a winged horse in a revolutionary upsurge; and this year we accumulated precious experience in this field.

Based upon the gratifying results and practical experiences gained this year by some advanced agricultural co-ops in introducing the irrigation system to non-paddy fields in line with the Party's instruction, pre-

parations are going on now for an over-all introduction of irrigation system to non-paddy fields next year.

When all the non-paddy fields in the country are watered our farm land will become completely free from drought and yield bountiful harvests.

Wonderful Attainment in Cotton Cultivation

COTTON growers in the North promised to supply 30,000 tons of cotton annually to light industry by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, and this was reflected in the law.

The law on the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1957-1961) called for an intensive cultivating method based on the principle of right crop on right soil for increasing cotton output. The law calls for raising the per jungbo yield to over 750 kilograms in 1961.

However, it seems that there will be no need to wait until 1961, because it is expected this year's crop will surpass the goal the cotton growers had set for 1961.

This year the humus-pot transplanting method, the most advanced in cotton cultivation, was applied to 70 per cent of the total area sown to cotton in the northern part of the country.

In South Pyongan Province the peasants are expecting an average yield of 1-1.5 tons per jungbo this year, and some agricultural co-ops as much as 7 tons. Without this new method such a figure is quite unimaginable.

The correct agricultural policy of the Workers' Party of Korea has made our peasant's life a prosperous, cultural and socialist one. Today in all branches of agriculture a new, high production level is being created.

So it is quite natural for the cotton growers to follow the path shown by the Party and accomplish such high harvest like this year's.

How did the farmers raise the cotton plants? Rim Keun Sang, manager of the Ok-do Agricultural Co-op in Pyunggang County, South Pyongan Province, a well-known expert in cotton cultivation, will answer this

question. The following is what he told this writer.

* * *

As our district is favoured with comparatively good geographical and climatic conditions we have some experience in cotton raising.

But in the past when the direct planting method was used, the yield was so small it cannot be compared with that of today. So the people used to say that the cotton growing was just like gambling. When they harvested 350 kilograms per jungbo they were satisfied with the crop, because in many cases they harvested far less.

Last year, in response to the Party's call, we applied for the first time the humus-pot transplanting method as a test on part of the area sown to cotton. As a result we harvested an average of 750 kilograms of cotton per jungbo on this area. We were amazed at this result.

Due to the climatic conditions the growing period is comparatively short in our district, and the cotton plants are apt to be blighted while still young. Accordingly the yield was low and undependable.

The humus-pot transplanting method eliminated all these defects. Humus-pots are made in early spring with compost and superphosphates, and cotton seeds are sown in the pots so that the seed may sprout in them. And when the seedlings grow to some extent, they, pots and all, are transplanted to the field.

Consequently the growing period is lengthened and sufficient nutrition is provided. And a liberal spraying of insecticides makes them free from blight.

The advantage of the humus-pot method has been proved and was applied to the entire areas sown to cotton, 104 jungbo in all, this year. And a bumper cotton crop is anticipated.

The cotton plants in the field have grown

as high as a tall person with an average of some 40 bolls to a plant. Some plants have as many as 70. In the past when the direct planting method was applied the number of bolls per plant never exceeded 20 at the maximum, and 15-16 on an average.

On August 25, about one month earlier than usual, we began to pick cotton. And it is expected that this year's harvest will be 2,160 kilograms per jungbo on an average instead of 750 kilograms envisaged in the state plan, and more than 4 tons per jungbo on some 30 jungbo. Such great success, however, is not accidental. With a more study and experiment, it will be easy to harvest more than 3 tons per jungbo as a whole.

In October last year our beloved Premier Kim Il Sung visited our co-op. After listening to matters concerning our work programme, he gave us concrete guidance, and

said that the per hectare yield of cotton in the U.S. is merely 800 kilograms or so, and there is no reason why we cannot catch up with the U.S. in cotton growing.

When we heard the words of Premier Kim Il Sung our co-op members made a resolve. We defeated the U.S. imperialists in the war. Why cannot we win over them in cotton cultivation? In fact we did win over them in cotton growing, too. We know so well what it will bring to us if we follow the path the Party indicates. We, therefore, are doing our best to follow the Party's instructions, displaying creativeness in order to fulfil faithfully the task it assigns. This is the road of consolidating our co-op and our own happiness.

To catch up with advanced countries in all the branches of agriculture we must go forward on a winged horse.

(Continued from p. 44)

workers took the lead in the movement for fulfilling their assignments of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Now they have resolved to overfulfil several times their assignments.

Members of the youth work team in the Kaesong Textile Mill have resolved to carry out the Five-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule, by stepping up the mass movement for renovation. Workers of the Booryung Metallurgical Factory have decided to accomplish the Five-Year Plan in three years and eight months. Workers of the Kangge Weaving and Spinning Machinery Factory have launched a mass movement for renovation so as to fulfil the Five-Year Plan 550 days ahead of time. Carters engaged in carrying timber in Ryanggang

Province, have pledged themselves to fulfil their assignments of the Five-Year Plan 18 months ahead of schedule.

This year a record harvest of grain is expected, while it is also expected that state orchards all over the country will exceed by about 140 per cent the state assignments. This will mean 6,000 tons more fruits than envisaged for 1961, the last year of the current Five-Year Plan.

Now, our socialist builders, masters of the new era who have taken the power into their own hands, are as Premier Kim Il Sung said "running ahead and then running faster to build a better life and to live as happily as other people."

KWAK NYUNG

BIG CHANGES

THIRTEEN years have passed since the liberation of Korea by the great Soviet Army. And those thirteen years marked a period of great changes for the Korean people.

In the northern part of the Republic, a foundation for the socialist industrialization has been laid, and the socialist transformation of agriculture has been completed.

How did the people in the northern part of the Republic, under the people's power they themselves established, consolidate the people's democratic system, make their country wealthy and strong and beautify their homeland? And what achievements did they score in their endeavour?

The changes in the life of the people in Moonduk County of South Pyongan Province will furnish answers to these questions.

UNDER THE PARTY'S GUIDANCE

The Moonduk County, consisting of one workers' settlement, one town and twenty-five rural ri (township), is an agricultural district. Peasants make up 72 per cent of the population and workers 19 per cent. (Miners, people employed in fisheries, machine-hire stations and other enterprises comprise the remainder.)

Bordered on two sides by the Yellow Sea and on the third side by the Chungchun River, the county has an area of 25,000 jungbo (one jungbo is approximately one hectare): paddy fields 14,308 jungbo; non-paddy fields some 4,000 jungbo and the mountainous area covers approximately 7,000 jungbo.

An old Korean saying runs, "Even mountains and rivers change in ten years", and the Moonduk County has changed beyond recognition in the past decade.

Before the liberation in 1945, the total acreage of arable land in the county was no more than 13,000 jungbo. Landlords, who made up only 0.5 per cent of the entire peasant households at that time, owned 95 per cent of the total farm land in the county. The land was lean and most of it unirrigated—only 2.2 per cent of the total 9,100 jungbo of paddy fields was watered. Soil conservation facilities were insufficient and natural calamities, drought and flood, struck the county

very often. Such being the case, peasants in the county could hardly expect to gather a bumper crop in ten years.

Moreover, due to acute contradiction in the relations of production and to the fact that backward farming methods were prevalent, the grain yield per jungbo never exceeded one ton in the past.

Such poor harvest further worsened the life of the peasants. In the autumn, the peasants had to pay half of their harvest as farm rent. Landlords took away from the peasants great part of the remaining harvest as the price of the fertilizers. Besides, the peasants also had to pay high interest and debts to landlords. It had been, therefore, usual for the peasants to run out of provisions within a few months after the harvest. Then they had no choice but to go to landlords for money at high interest. To eke out a scanty livelihood, they had to find odd jobs in mines or on construction sites during the cold winter and slack season.

The peasants could not afford even a dose of medicine for their sick children.

This was how the peasants in this county had lived in the past days under the Japanese imperialists' rule.

But, with the advent of a new era in the country's history, great changes took place in the life of the peasants in this county.

Liberation of the Korean people on August 15, 1945, from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists by the great Soviet Army brought the peasants a worthy and happy life. Land reform was effected in March 1946, and the peasants became the masters of the land.

Stimulated and encouraged by the correct policy and wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people's power for the development of agriculture along with the profound consideration for the people, the peasants here threw themselves heart and soul into the work of building a new life.

With the completion of the Pyongnam Irrigation System, one of the great nature remaking projects in Korea for the advancement of agriculture, fundamental changes took place in the life of the peasants here in the Moonduk County.

With a view to turning the northern part of the country from an insufficient-grain area into an area with a surplus of grain, the Party and Government have taken measures since liberation to speed up the building of irrigation facilities.

Construction of the Pyongnam Irrigation System started in September 1948, and by June 1950, 42 per cent of the construction work was done.

The project was interrupted temporarily by the war the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique provoked. Due to the enemy bombing during the war-time, the dam of the Yonpoong Reservoir and other large and small structures were ruthlessly destroyed.

Following the armistice, the Party and Government decided to undertake again the project as one of the important measures for rapidly developing our agriculture in the post-war era and for increasing grain output. The project was resumed in August 1954. For the successful completion of this project, in the post-war years alone, the state appropriated upwards of 1.4 billion won, supplied over 80,000 tons of cement, 55,000 cubic metres of lumber, more than 20,000 tons of iron and volumes of other building materials and machines.

Peoples of the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal countries sent us pumps, various kinds of machines and building materials. Together with the quantities of machines turned out at home in the post-war days, these machines and materials from the brother countries constituted the major factor making it possible to complete the project in a short space of time—twenty-two months.

Along with the construction workers who undertook the project, government officials, the men and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, students, and the peasants who were to be benefited by the irrigation system worked on the construction site. Altogether over eight million man-days of labour were put into building the system, and 250,000 cubic metres of cement were tampered.

Now, a total of some 880 kilometres of canals stretch out in all directions, bringing under irrigation over 30,000 jungbo of land, which yields some 60,000 tons more of rice than before.

The Pyongnam Irrigation System is one

of the great achievements the Korean people scored under the guidance and with the help of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

This was a grand nature-remaking project, and now the Yoldoosamchulri Plain is flourishing with life-giving water. The Pyongnam Irrigation System irrigates most of the paddy fields in Moonduk County. Situation of the county is different from what it had been, and the peasants, freed from poverty and drought, are now leading a happy life.

INCREASE OF FARM LAND AND IRRIGATED FIELD IN MOONDUK COUNTY

	1944	1949	1957	1958
Paddy fields (jungbo)	9,100	13,015	14,007	14,308
Non-paddy fields (jungbo)	3,900	3,754	4,069	4,024
Irrigated paddy fields (%)	2.2	36.5	94.5	97.7

In 1958, 60 per cent of the non-paddy fields are brought under irrigation.

In 1959, the entire area of paddy fields will be brought under full irrigation and 70 per cent of non-paddy field will be watered.

Take another success for instance.

In response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for raising the per-unit yield, the peasants worked out a programme of adopting advanced farming methods extensively, and every effort is made for planting high-yielding crops and preparing more compost. Thus, they are actively responding to the Party's call.

Moreover, cold-bed seedlings made it possible to boost greatly the per-jungbo rice yield.

In 1958, cold-bed seedlings were transplanted on all the paddy fields.

With the rise in per-jungbo yield, total grain output has increased sharply. Total grain output in 1957 was 61,698 tons, which meant 47,798 tons greater than in 1944. And this year, it is expected that the total grain output will reach 70,000 tons. The increase resulting from the expansion of arable land is included in this figure.

INCREASE OF PER-JUNGBO OUTPUT

	1944	1949	1957	1958
Grain (kg)	800	1,980	3,050	—
Of which rice (kg)	1,000	2,900	3,880	4,500

NEW KOREA No. 29, 1958

These enormous changes in Moonduk County, like the changes in all other rural villages in our country, signify the splendid fruition of the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on agriculture and the victory of the policy for agricultural co-operativization.

The peasants in Moonduk County welcomed the policy for agricultural co-operativization which the Workers' Party of Korea laid down immediately after the ceasefire in Korea. By the end of 1954, 57 per cent of the entire peasant households had joined co-ops and 56 per cent of the total farm land had been brought under co-operative farming. The agricultural co-operativization in this county was completed in 1957.

During their three-year war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. imperialists showered bombs on the peaceful villages in the county. As a result, some 400 jungbo of farm land was ruined, over 75,000 square metres of dwelling houses were smashed to rubble or burnt down, and many inhabitants were killed.

While they were occupying Moonduk County temporarily during the war-time, the American imperialists and their henchmen the Syngman Rhee clique killed in cold blood over 300 inhabitants, abducted nearly 600 villagers and burned down 372 peasant houses. They carried away 710 cows, 2,695 hogs and many possessions of the inhabitants.

The war-damage the peasants in the county sustained amounted to several hundred million won, and grain production decreased markedly.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic constantly directed concern for the peasants' welfare in the difficult condition.

The state granted the peasants in the county loans amounting to 124 million won. Then the state exempted them from paying 7,342,000 won of the loans. Moreover, the peasants were also exempted from delivering over 280 tons of tax-in-kind in arrears and loaned grains. Furthermore, the state put into effect the delivery of fixed amount of tax-in-kind, which benefitted the peasants with 7,925 tons more of grain.

The state also loaned 1,441 tons of seeds, supplied over 11,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and some 500 breed cattle.

A machine-hire station was set up in this

county after the war, and now machines are ploughing the fields.

While transforming agriculture along the socialist line, the peasants in this county have fulfilled with credit state assignments every year.

In 1954, they gathered 45,682 tons of grains, or 16 per cent above the state assignments; in 1955, 46,436 tons of grain, or 10 per cent higher than the state assignments; in 1956, 52,377 tons, or 12.6 per cent above the assignments; and in 1957, 61,698 tons, which means 21.4 per cent above the state assignments.

In 1953, shortly after the ceasefire in Korea, 30 per cent of the peasant households in the county were short of provisions. But by 1957, the entire peasant households became enjoying the life of well-to-do peasants, each household receiving as its share an average of 2,800 kg of grain and nearly ten thousand won in cash.

The peasants of this county, who now have a grain surplus, sold 10,000 tons of grain to the state in 1956, and 18,000 tons in 1957.

By selling grain to the state, in 1957 alone, they earned enough —80,000 won per peasant household—to build modern houses for every peasant household in the county.

Especially, in the Mongsukcho Co-op in Dongrim-ri, Sunwoo Koon Kyung and many other peasants each received 10-15 tons of grain as share.

Co-ops in Nisu-ri and Pakbi-ri built a nice two-storey school with a floor space of 2,500 square metres.

This year it is estimated that each household in the county will receive as its share an average of 3,729 kg of grain and 13,000 won in cash.

Radical changes have also taken place in the fields of culture and public health. Particularly noteworthy is the progress in popular education.

In 1944, when the Japanese imperialists were ruling Korea, throughout the county there were 6 primary schools, and only 14 per cent of the children of school age attended school.

But, today, there are 23 primary schools, 14 junior middle schools and one senior middle school. Since 1949, almost all the children of school age are in schools. And the county has more than 230 students now studying in technical schools and higher

educational institutions. Fifteen youth from this county are now studying abroad.

As for public health, in the days of Japanese rule, there were only three doctors in the county, and the treatment centres were poorly equipped. Today, there are two hospitals furnished with the latest equipment, nine rural clinics, two dispensaries attached to industrial establishments, two first-aid centres set up in pit, seventeen rural hygienic stations, one epidemic prevention station and six medical consulting centres. Public health workers number more than 100.

Now, like in all other areas of our country, cultural and service establishments are available to all peasants; various kinds of small-sized mechanized farm implements, rice cleaning mills, flour mills, which were beyond the reach of the Korean peasants in the past, are also available. There are also several thousand draught animals. All these are owned in common by co-op members.

Radical changes are taking place in the life of the peasants in this county who are confidently marching along the socialist path towards a yet brighter future. Socialist cultural revolution is surging forward.

In support of the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for building cultural villages, peasants in the county have undertaken the construction projects of 1,200 standardized modern houses, and fifteen schools with 230 class rooms, nine of the fifteen being two-storey brick buildings. These are to be completed within this year.

Big changes are also taking place in the ideology and consciousness of the peasants.

What, then, has made it possible for the peasants in Moonduk County, who had been poor and backward without rights in the days of Japanese imperialists' rule, to improve substantially their life during the past ten odd years? It is all thanks to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and to the valuable achievements the peasants have scored in socialist construction under the banner of the Republic.

PEOPLE IN A CO-OP VILLAGE

Some twelve kilometres south-west of the town where the County People's Committee of Moonduk is located, there is a co-op village.

The agricultural co-op, called Wondong, comprises 197 peasant households—the entire

households of the village. Members of this big family number 898.

In 1944, there were 48 peasant households in this village, and with the exception of seven rich and independent farmers, all the peasants were either tenant farmers or farm labourers. Its population was 240, 19 persons had primary school education or were able to read, but the rest were all illiterate. There were 56 jungbo of land including rain dependent fields, reclaimed alkaline land, and waste land. Lack of water and insufficient fertilizer caused poor harvest. Per-jungbo yield was at highest some one ton.

"I've lived in three worlds, as it were, in my life. The life of peasants," an elderly co-op member by the name of Jo Yung Ryul remarked, "was truly appalling in the days of feudal Li dynasty and especially in the days of Japanese imperialists' rule."

The elderly man then told this writer how savagely landlords treated tenant farmers in the past. One autumn day, the landlord came to the fields to look over the harvest. He wanted to count bunch by bunch the harvested rice piled up in the field. But to do so he had to wade through puddle in the fields, which was not to his liking. The landlord forced the old man to carry him on his back. As was customary when carrying a heavy load, the elderly man started pacing, feeling the load of the landlord on his back, but this greatly irritated the landlord. Accusing the elderly man of having little respect for the landlord, he slashed him.

"It is a bitter memory," the old man added. But now, he said, he was leading a happy life. His only regret is that he is getting on in years.

I further learned from him that he built a tile-roofed house after his joining the co-op, and last year he received as his share 70 *kamani* of rice (one *kamani* equals 60 kg).

Take Cha Jong In, another co-op member.

He had been a servant for twelve years before liberation. But he no longer lives as he did in the past. He has ten sons and daughters, and all of them have received an education. He built a tile-roofed house, which looks like a mansion, and bought a sewing machine and other furniture including a chest and dresser. Last year, he and his family received as the share 150 *kamani* of rice.

Last year, co-op members gathered an average of 5,480 kg of rice from every jungbo,

and 3,730 kg of rice were distributed to each household. They hope this year to harvest over ten tons from every jungbo and then distribute an average of ten tons to each household. This will enable almost all the villagers to be leading a life of well-to-do peasants.

The co-op has set aside 6,250,000 won as common reserve funds, and raised 72 cows, 275 pigs and 42 sheep. The co-op has 16 cars for watering fields, 36 carts, 14 straw rope making machines, 38 ploughs, 5 hand-operated thrashers, 9 motor-run thrashers, 15 fans, 20 animal-drawn weeders, a 20 hp rice cleaning machine and many other farm implements and materials.

Machines are gradually replacing manual work in farming. This year, 90 per cent of the total arable land was ploughed by tractors, and a machine-hire station helped the co-op members in carrying over 5,000 tons of fertilizers to the fields.

The co-op has also built many public establishments such as a democratic publicity hall, a conference hall, a storehouse, a rice cleaning mili, common stalls, a wood working shop, a consumers' co-op store, and a tile-yard.

All the houses in the village were roofed with the tiles the co-op tile-yard turned out.

Eighty modern standardized houses will be built this year, and each will have a radio speaker. By 1961, the last year of the current First Five-Year Plan, all the villagers will move into modern houses.

Members of the Wondong Co-op are bringing up two "sons of Democratic Youth League" and two "sons of Women's Union." These children are orphans whose parents were killed by the enemy during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Members of the Democratic Youth League and Women's Union in the co-op have decided to do extra work so as to raise these orphans. They will see to it that these children go to university. The orphans are all well looked after and are studying as happily as other children.

Servicemen's family, families of men killed in war, families of the men killed by the enemy during war-time and old men and women in the village are all well taken care of by the co-op members.

An elderly woman named Ro Wol Sun, mother of an ex-serviceman whom the co-op

members call mother of an ex-serviceman, was presented with 40 *kamani* of rice.

Unity of will and mutual help among co-op members have led to the strengthening of the unity of the collective life. This serves to further raise the output, consolidate the co-op organizationally and economically.

Demonstrating their united force and the advantages of the co-operative economy, co-op members are working fresh miracles in farming.

Last year, members of this co-op planted cold-bed seedlings on half the paddies, and their peak harvest was 9,400 kg on one jungbo.

Their target this year is an average of 7,500 kg per jungbo, and to beat this target the co-op members have been working strenuously. As a result, more than ten tons per jungbo are expected. This will mean 3,500 kg more than the target the state assigned this co-op for 1961, the last year of the current First Five-Year Plan. The target the co-op members themselves have set for 1961 is 9,300 kg per jungbo.

People of this Wondong village are proud of their worthy life, and it is for this reason that they love their native land. And all this is the manifestation of their fidelity to the Party and the Government which have made them lead such a happy life.

* * *

The entire peasants in the northern part see in their successes the wisdom of the Party and the might of the people's power.

They have traversed a victorious path since the country's liberation, and this is thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the deep consideration the people's power has directed to them.

Our peasants, inspired by the prospects of a brighter future, put an end once and for all to poverty in our countryside, have built a happy life and are vigorously marching forward along the socialist path.

Now our peasants are working all the more strenuously to harvest 3,950,000 tons of grains this year, which will mean 190,000 tons above the target for 1961, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan.

The peasants in Moonduk County are also marching onward vigorously.

SUH HONG RIN

"UNKRA"—A Tool of U.S. Aggression— Disbanded

RYOO KE HWAN

THE notorious "UNKRA"—"United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency"—which had served the Wall Street merchants and revealed its true character as a tool for U.S. economic aggression since its entry into South Korea in 1951 disbanded on June 30.

The U.S. imperialists trumpeted through their reptile press that the Agency wound up its work after making a "great contribution" to the "reconstruction and rehabilitation of South Korea."

The tragic reality of today's South Korea, however, most eloquently speaks of the fact that the "UNKRA," which served the American imperialists' colonial policy for seven years under the U.N. flag, seriously impaired the national economy and people's life in South Korea.

The "UNKRA" was not the first such organ the American imperialists formed with the emblem of the U.N. to cover up their true colour as aggressors. The "United Nations Command," and "United Nations Civil Assistance Command," "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", etc. are also operating in South Korea. These organs, however, are actually managed by the United States under the cloak of the U.N.

The "United Nations Command" in South Korea, for instance, is comprised chiefly of U.S. armed forces under the command of a U.S. general. As for the "UNKRA," the American imperialists, in a vain attempt to "prove" the "neutral character" of this organ, advocate the fact that it was participated in by 40 U.N. member states and operated with their joint funds.

But no matter what they do, skunks are skunks.

The head of the "UNKRA" was a retired U.S. general, and 70 to 80 per cent of its funds came from the U.S. monopoly capitalists. It is also known that the "UNKRA" could perform its work only under the con-

trol of the "United Nations Civil Assistance Command," the chief executor of the U.S. imperialists' economic aggression in South Korea.

A Canadian by the name of Jenkins, who was once a planning officer of the "UNKRA," laid bare the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in South Korea, saying on his departure from South Korea that the rule in South Korea was one of the worst on world record and the real master of South Korea was the U.S. army. And then the officials from the "member states" who made up a small part of the staff on the "UNKRA," gradually broke away from the organ.

As a result, already in 1955 the "UNKRA" existed only on paper.

The American imperialists noisily talk about the "exploits" of the "UNKRA." But this is nothing but empty talk.

Now let us examine what the "UNKRA," which has ignominiously ceased its existence, did in South Korea.

The "UNKRA" embellished its work programme with such flowery words as the "rehabilitation and reconstruction of industry and mining," "development of electric power production," "reconstruction and expansion of transport and communication facilities," "forest and water conservation," "housing construction," "construction of public welfare establishments," "supply of daily necessities," "technical aid," "relief of the people," "elementary education and the development of the rural villages."

But the substance of the "UNKRA" programme, like all programmes the American imperialist aggressors undertake in South Korea, was diametrically different in reality from what it was said to be.

Their programme was for pillage, subjugation and reinforcement of the puppet South Korean army or for providing conditions for U.S. monopoly capital to make its way into South Korea.

The annual report submitted by the "UNKRA" to the U.N. General Assembly, for instance, boasted of "rapid construction and rebuilding of industrial establishments" or "progress in the growth of medium and small enterprises" in South Korea.

But what is the real picture?

On June 18, a South Korean news agency *Tongyang Tongshin* reported from Seoul about the decrease of industrial enterprises in South Korea.

As of the end of 1957, the same news agency reported, quoting the *General Survey of Major Enterprises in South Korea* published by the "Daihan Chamber of Commerce and Industry," that the number of industrial enterprises in South Korea had decreased by 1,391 compared with the number surveyed by the same organization at the end of February of the same year.

With the aim of turning South Korea into a market for their commodities and paving the way for the invasion of U.S. monopoly capital into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists deliberately caused the shortage of funds in South Korea, blockaded the supply of raw materials, and thereby further ruined the national industry in South Korea.

For constructing military installations, they built some building materials factories in Moonkyung, Inchon and other places by using Korean cheap labour power. But soon the factories found themselves so short of capital they were forced to close down.

This was one of their important measures aimed at bringing U.S. monopoly capital into South Korea.

UNKRA's "technical aid" meant the subjugation to American technique, that is, reorganization of industry so as to make it entirely dependent on outmoded American equipment and the introduction of the American style of management.

The "reconstruction" of some textile mills was aimed at relieving a few big U.S. cotton growers of their surplus cotton. The "development of power generation" which mainly depended on thermo-power was aimed at making the South Korean electric industry a buyer of U.S. oil.

The "UNKRA" also talked about the achievements in the "reconstruction of the rural villages" and the "forest and water conservation."

However, it is a generally known fact that South Korea, formerly known as the

granary of Korea, has been converted into a land of chronic famine where 700,000-1,000,000 peasant households run out of provisions every year in the early spring. Every year, floods and drought strike South Korea, doing severe damage to crops.

This year, even in June, half of the rice-growing peasant households in South Korea could not transplant rice seedlings in the fields on account of the dry weather. Then came rain. Though it was not much, the rain inundated fields. Flood damage estimated by the middle part of July amounted to 27.3 billion hwan. How is such situation to be explained?

The so-called "forest and water conservation" project of the "UNKRA" was such that, as the "Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry" of the puppet Syngman Rhee government said, when it rained, the project stopped automatically.

To hamper systematically the development of agriculture in South Korea and to help in every way the "I.C.A." in palming off such U.S. surplus agricultural produce as rotten flour and barley on South Korea was the policy of the "UNKRA" for reconstructing the South Korean rural village.

In spite of the so-called "enlightenment in the rural villages" carried out by the "UNKRA" in the past seven years, South Korea still remains the "permanently sterile land for culture" as described by a South Korean writer.

Although the "UNKRA" impudently trumpeted about "ensuring employment in rural villages" and "stabilizing the people's living," there are now 4,200,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea.

The "UNKRA" talked about the "social welfare facilities" it had built in South Korea, and attempted to win the favour of the people, saying it had directed "deep concern" toward the orphans in South Korea.

But there is no sign that the number of homeless orphans has decreased in South Korea. On the contrary, the number of orphans roaming about streets keeps increasing.

There are a few "orphanages" in the areas where U.S. army units are billeted. But these are not for the orphans. These are, as a French journalist who had visited the "orphanages" described, nothing but a kind of "special set-up" run by American missiona-

ries and Korean "philanthropists" to make money.

Like bars and churches built in every area where U.S. army unit is quartered, the "orphanages" are "profiteering centres" whose funds come from the sale of U.S. army supplies.

Standing huddled together in various parts of Seoul, Donam-dong, Jongam-dong and Anam-dong, are the so-called "U.N. houses" which the "UNKRA" boasted of as one of its "exploits." But South Korean people call them "ramshackle houses."

Here is how a French journalist described the "U.N. houses." "Most economic devices are employed for the first time in the building of these houses. Walls of these houses are made of lime and sand, the former accounting for 10 per cent and the latter 90 per cent. Consequently, when rain came after the houses were completed, the walls were all dissolved." "The occupants," he went on, "tried to patch the holes in walls with paper, but to no avail. The Koreans prefer the huts they built themselves. The ramshackle houses are now standing idle, as no one looks after them..." These houses often collapse, and it is for this reason that the South Koreans call them ramshackle houses.

As in every other place in South Korea, in Seoul also, one-third of the citizens have no roof over their heads.

The "UNKRA" which had strenuously worked to hamper the independent development of South Korean national economy "exerted utmost" to exploit mines in South Korea.

It set up in Taejon a "mineral assaying institute," and analyses nearly 300 specimens of minerals a month. It shipped into South Korea dredging vessels, ore dressing equipment, drills, and large quantities of other mining machinery, and "developed" a graphite mine in Shiheung, Kyunggi Province, gold dust mine in Daichunri, South Chulla Province, Palkong Mine in North Chulla Province, Taihwa Mine in South Choongchung Province, an iron mine and a talc mine in Choongjoo, South Choongchung Province. It also built in Janghang, South Choongchung Province, facilities for refining gold, silver and copper. These projects were all undertaken by U.S. big business.

The "UNKRA" frantically busied itself taking measures for plundering underground

resources in South Korea at the lowest cost. For instance, it shipped away from South Korea squamose graphite and talc at prices 50 per cent below world market prices.

The "UNKRA" had served the U.S. imperialists' colonial plundering policy in South Korea for seven years, and this was its "achievements" over the past seven years.

They call all this "aid" to the South Korean people.

Even the Western press reported what consequences the "aid" of the "UNKRA" had brought about in South Korea.

U.S. correspondent Tom Donneley, who last spring visited Seoul where the "UNKRA" was supposed to have given more "aid" than elsewhere, described Seoul as the "Capital of a wasteland where beetles are flying around the walls of ruined houses."

John Campbell, who visited South Korea in the summer of last year, wrote his impressions of Seoul, describing it as the "city of sighs" and then added: "Everywhere you go, you always hear an episode of tragedy."

An American by the name of Nilssen, Under-Secretary of the Council of the World Salvation Association of the Lutheran Church, wrote on December 28 last year that the South Koreans were living in shabby huts worse than a kennel, and that South Korea, like a bad boil, smells foul.

It is, therefore, not fortuitous that a South Korean magazine carried an article which said: "It is necessary to pronounce South Korea, which is in the worst condition, being on the verge of death of tuberculosis."

It is quite natural that the South Korean people had held in hatred and contempt the "UNKRA" which boasted about its "aid" to South Korea.

The "United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency" made a fool of itself before the world public, and finally disbanded.

The American imperialists must withdraw immediately "U.N. organs" they set up unlawfully in South Korea, and they themselves must go home promptly. This is the only way out for them.

The Korean people, who demand a peaceful solution of the Korean question by themselves without interference from outside, will compel the U.S. aggressors to leave South Korea and certainly attain the peaceful unification of their country.

Some Aspects of South Korea

Pusan—Harbour Grief

Like all workers elsewhere in South Korea, the dockers in Pusan harbour are in a miserable condition. Their wages never exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the minimum living cost.

And, to make the situation still worse, such starvation wages are not paid regularly.

Since there are 4,200,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed in South Korea, it goes without saying that the dockers in Pusan cannot find any steady jobs. What is worse, hunger coupled with disease very often keeps them from work. Very few, therefore, are able to work steadily.

According to a South Korean daily *Hankook Ilbo*, more than 80 per cent of the dockers in Pusan are on the verge of starvation and most of them cannot do their work properly as they come every morning on an empty stomach.

At the Pusan harbour, many dockers spend their days with no work. They work on the average about ten days a month. The same paper went on to say it is hard for the dockers to find work elsewhere. Workers on the Jukki construction site are working only 13 days a month; dockers in piers No. 2 and No. 4 in Yongdo 8 days; dockers in pier No. 3 11 days; and dockers in the Suhmyon, Suyung and Choongang piers 10 days.

Break-down of health together with difficulty of finding work keeps the dockers in Pusan in a state of semi-unemployment. And the wages, as such, are not paid regularly. By the end of April last, the wages in arrears amounted to 150 million hwan.

The harbour is filled with the children's heart-rending cry for food, the dockers' demand for the wages in arrears and the curses of usurers pressing for the payment of debts.

Three Wandering Children

A South Korean newspaper *Kyunghyang Shinmoon* (April 13, 1958) reported a pitiful story of two brothers and one sister who are left alone in the world. They are Kim Kyung Soon, fifteen-year-old girl, and her two brothers Kim Ryong Ki, thirteen, and Kim Sung Ki, five. Their home was in Hawangshim-ri, Seoul. This is their story.

Their father Kim Nam Hi worked for a restaurant. He fell ill, but could not afford medicine. He died at the age of 42. With the breadwinner gone the mother and the eldest son had to take his place. The mother worked as day labourer, and the eldest son as

shoeshine boy. The two worked hard, but it was too much for them. They could not earn enough to feed the family. Then, there was the matter of rent—3,000 hwan a month, which they could not pay. Another misfortune befell the poor family. This time the mother fell ill. The eldest son was the only one now to earn the living. As his meagre income could not help the situation, the family often had to skip meals. The mother felt pity for the suffering children, but there was nothing she could do. So she chose death. Left all alone, the children are drifting along. Of course, this is not an isolated case. There are hundreds of thousands of such children in South Korea. But the Syngman Rhee clique shut their eyes to such situation, and take no measures at all to help these orphans.

Meagre Wages

"No longer can we live this way" is the cry of grief that can be heard everywhere in South Korea today. Even the "middle class people" whose names still remain on some pay roll, not to speak of the jobless, semi-unemployed and foodless peasants, are crying that they have had enough and cannot go on any longer like this!

A school teacher in Seoul by the name of Li Suk Joo wrote an article entitled "True state of affairs of salaried men" in a South Korean magazine "Industrial Economy" (January issue of 1958). This is what he wrote about the "middle class people" in South Korea.

"I work a whole month for only one or two cups of coffee. I'm all alone, and am in constant fear of being ordered to leave my rented room. What pains I've suffered, I can hardly describe... Although my living is a fare existence, I cannot make ends meet. Frequently I break down and cry. Last year alone, I was ordered out of my rented room three times. I must leave the present one in three days, but where shall I go? Heaven only knows! What a plight this is!"

The same magazine carried in its February issue another article, this time written by an office worker named Oh Jung Hyon.

"Uneasiness reigns in South Korea where the people have difficulty in finding jobs. South Korea is the land of despair where everything is topsy-turvy. One is very lucky to find a job. But one does not know when he'll get the sack. Particularly if he

works for a company, he never knows when the company will fold up. And government agencies and banks are little different from companies. ...I wonder if a salaried man's life is any better than a prisoner's!... The other day a newspaper reported a case of group suicide of a salaried man's family. Hard living drove the family to commit suicide. The case shocked me terribly."

U.S. Army Atrocities

A Western journalist who had visited South Korea wrote: "South Korea is like big army barracks."

As the journalist described, South Korea is covered with a web of military installations—air fields, shooting ranges, parade grounds, ammunition dumps and army barracks.

To build these installations, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique expropriated free of charge more than hundred thousand jungbo of land from the peasants.

In view of the fact that the acreage of arable land for each peasant household in South Korea today averages 0.84 jungbo, the expropriation has driven more than 119,000 peasant households to the brink of starvation.

The innumerable roads leading to these military installations were cut out through farm lands. Moreover, the outrageous atrocities committed by the U.S. soldiers are getting worse every day, bringing untold misfortune upon the South Korean people.

The following are some of the recent cases of atrocities the American soldiers perpetrated against the South Koreans:

A girl student of a normal school in Inchon by the name of Song Ok Bun was killed by the American soldiers. In Pusan, a shoeshine boy named Han Nyom (14-year old) was shot by a U.S. soldier. In Yongbook Sub-county, Pochun County of Kyunggi Province, American soldiers fatally wounded two Korean girls, Byun Keum Soon and Jang Yung Sook, because the girls resisted their criminal advance. In Kimchun, a U.S. soldier shot a Korean boy named Song Joong Won who was on his way to school. On July 22, a U.S. soldier of an engineer unit of the U.S. 7th division, shot 29-year-old Korean Kim Eui Soon who was passing through the area near the headquarters of the American army.

The atrocities committed by the Americans, the beasts in human guise, against the South Korean people became all the more outrageous since July last year when they moved the headquarters of the so-called United Nations Command to Seoul.

Such atrocities of the American soldiers occur in

succession everyday in all parts of South Korea, and public protest is mounting.

Anti-American, Anti-Syngman Rhee Struggle

Today, in South Korea, the struggle against the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique is gaining force.

On May 25, handbills demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army were scattered in Taegu, and on June 28 handbills expressing anti-American sentiments were scattered in Pusan, and on July 20 handbills demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops with their guided missiles were distributed in Seoul.

The very fact that the handbills demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army and the peaceful unification of the country were scattered in three major cities in South Korea in the teeth of a strict cordon placed by the puppet Syngman Rhee's police is proof that the South Korean people are active in their struggle against the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique.

Anti-American and anti-Syngman Rhee struggle of the South Korean people has taken another form.

On July 21, more than 9,000 colliers, for instance, rose up demanding the payment of the wages in arrears. On July 23, fishermen in Joomoonjin held demonstrations denouncing the pillage by the Syngman Rhee clique, and clashed with the police. It happened in Pusan in the evening of June 20 that a cadet of puppet Syngman Rhee's naval academy attacked a U.S. army car and scuffled with an American soldier. And the struggle of peasants against the expropriation of grain is also becoming active.

Feeling uneasy as the anti-American and anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments are mounting among the South Korean people, the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, in their attempt to suppress the sentiments, are ever more frantically resorting to terrorism, arrests and jailings.

The more frantic the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique become, the more vigorously the South Korean people fight to promote the peaceful unification of the country.

The South Korean people are opposing the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique who have brought upon them famine and deprived them of rights, and demanding ever more loudly: "Yanks, go home!"

KIM SANG KUL

LATEST KOREAN FILM

The Workers' Party of Korea, directing deep concern for the film industry, has taken a measure to rapidly develop it. Animated by this measure the nation's film industry ushered in fresh innovation, and many fine feature and documentary films keep coming out.

The movie theatres, throughout the northern half of the Republic, are showing the latest production of the State Feature Film Studio; "Son-in-law and Daughter-in-law" and "The Dangerous Moment."

The "Son-in-law and Daughter-in-law" was written by Li Jai Ryong, Li Deuk Hong, and Hong Kun; directed by Yoon Jai Young and Choi Nam Sun; and Hahn Chang Hai and Paik Eun Young were the cameramen.

The story of this comedy is built on the romance between Soon Hi, a department store sales clerk, and Young Shik, a crane operator, showing the new personalities of our time.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, Young Shik as a Korean People's Army soldier fought the American aggressors and their hirelings, the Syngman Rhee clique. After the truce, he left the army leaving behind him a brilliant record, and at present, he is working as the model crane operator in Pyongyang city.

Soon Hi is an earnest and kind sales girl, who is well liked by customers. Soon Hi and Young Shik decided to get married and wrote to their parents for their approval.

Upon receiving the letters, Young Shik's father who is the vice-chairman of an agricultural co-operative, and Soon Hi's mother, a co-op member in another

area, started out for Pyongyang to look over his daughter-in-law to be and her future son-in-law.

Soon Hi's mother got on a bus with a bundle. For her only daughter's wedding, the mother carefully bundled up a live wild-duck before she started the trip. By a coincidence not only the father of Young Shik was on the same bus, but he was sitting next to her. Soon Hi's mother who is rather talkative but a very friendly soul tells to this total stranger, Young Shik's father, why she is going to Pyongyang and everything about her own family.

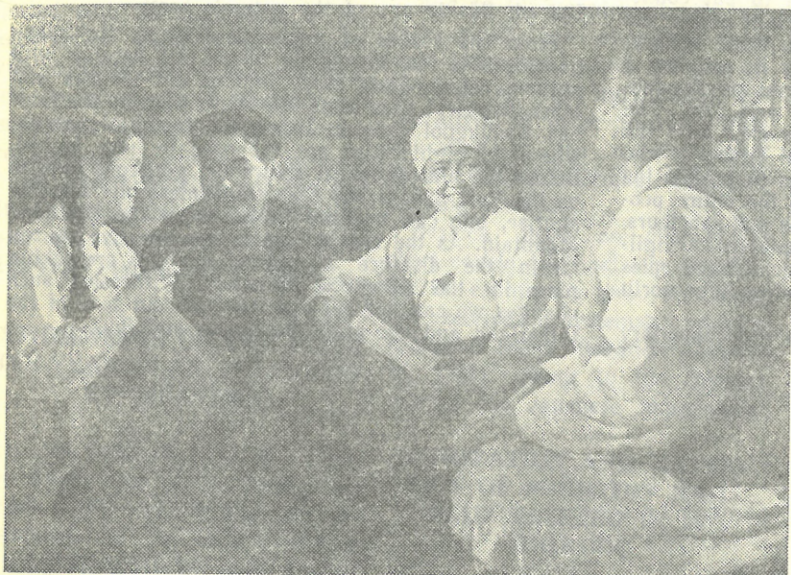
Not knowing that they were to be the in-laws, the two bragged on his and hers endlessly, each taking turns. When she learned that the man's son was a worker she expressed her disrespect. Young Shik's father then pouring out on Soon Hi's mother criticized that she was conservative. Just that moment a group of hogs rushed out on the street and the bus stopped with a sudden jolt. And before he knew it, Young Shik's father stepped on the wild-duck bundle which was hidden under the seat of Soon Hi's mother. Quack, Quack! The wild-ducks complained! Then the bus conductor makes the lady get off the vehicle in the middle of her way, for live animals were not allowed on the bus.

Though there was a difference in their hours of arrival, finally, both of the future in-laws reached Pyongyang. Until they meet their son and daughter and find out that they were the in-laws, many comical episodes take place. The film also exposes Chang Jin, the business manager of the department store, who is in love with Soon Hi, and envious of high positions, looking down on labour. Backward ideological concept of Chang Jin who is always acting conceitedly "with little in his head" is well treated with wits and humor.

While the screen is filled with laughter the film also shows the superiority of the agricultural co-ops and the rapidly improving people's life skilfully and artistically.

The role of Soon Hi's mother was played by the Merited Artist, Pak Yong Shin, an outstanding actress on the stage. In this film she appeared for the first time before the camera. She played her role with such a command, and the picture is simply hilarious.

The another feature film "The Dangerous Moment" was written by Choo Min and Hahn Sang Woon, directed by Song Moo Phyoo and Pak Byong Kwal, and photographed by Paik Rim Ki and Jung Kwi Wan. The film shows the entire people's struggle against the anti-revolutionary elements smuggled into the northern part of the Re-



A still from the film "Son-in-law and Daughter-in-law"



A still from the film "The Dangerous Moment"

public by the American imperialists and the hirelings, the Syngman Rhee clique, to destroy the precious achievements of the people. The film portrays the hopeful life of the citizens of Pyongyang, the democratic capital, attained by the people's creative labour struggle, and how they shattered schemes of anti-revolutionary elements.

The bus conductor, In Soon, received a 100 won note from a suspicious passenger while In Gil who likes drawing received a 100 won note from a stranger who asked In Gil to get a package of cigarettes for him. In return the stranger gave In Gil another 100 won note. Soon, In Soon and In Gil, however, found out those bills were counterfeit, and they immediately notified a militia station. The two spies—Li Kyong Chil and Joh Byong Hwan—who were dispatched by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique knew that it was impossible for them to carry through their plan to put counterfeit in circulation because of the vigilant people. So they decided to find employment with some factory. Joh Byong Hwan succeeded cunningly in securing a job in a factory, where he kept his eyes on the factory's safe where all the blue prints were kept. The spy even made a pass-key for the same, but the vigilant workers of the Department of Interior who are willing to sacrifice even their lives to protect the fatherland and the collective effort of the entire people foiled the dirty schemes of the spies and saboteurs.

Moreover, the film teaches the people to be vigilant more than ever against the American hired spies in the light of the division of the nation into north and south.

Here, the writer wishes to introduce a documentary

film done in technicolour which was recently produced by the Korean Documentary Film Studio. The film is called Mt. Keumgang (Diamond Mountain).

From the days gone by, Korea has been known for its beautiful landscape, and often it was called the Land of Morning Calm. Korea was inseparable from Mt. Keumgang. Its natural beauty surpasses all others. From the time remote this mountain had many legends, and many historical sites are to be found in the mountain.

Throughout the year numberless workers visit this mountain; textile workers, steel mill workers, students, mountain climbers, then poets and musicians. Then there are many tourists from foreign countries. After spending a restful night at the hotel on the mountain slope tourists, as they planned, start out the day's hiking. Some head for Manmoolsang, some for the Biro Peak and some take another courses. This film follows these groups showing the gorgeous sceneries of Mt. Keumgang, the world renowned, and the pride of Korea.

The film starts out with a group of young girls visiting Okryoo-dong—the white jade flowing stream as the name indicates—the majestic water-fall, and the Kooryong Pond. Then the film eventually shows the Biro Peak, the highest peak of the Diamond Mountain. From here the 12,000 peaks of the Diamond Mountain come in one view, and beyond the clouds is seen the clear East Sea in the far distance.

The film also follows a group of mountain climbers. They climb up the breath-taking cliff Jipsun Peak. After that the mysterious, queer shaped rocks and cliffs are shown, the part of the mountain called Manmoolsang, which is a group of finest sculptures. The scene changes to show a wide sand beach, then rushing-in waves washing the foot of the precipices. It is Diamond Mountain on the sea called Hai-keumgang. Firstly, the Chongsukjung, one of the eight beautiful sceneries of Kwandong, which is followed by the Manmoolsang on the sea with numberless multi-shaped and mysterious looking rocks and islands. Indeed, this is one of the nature's best!

From the scenes of numerous islands, the scene goes back to Mt. Keumgang in the fall, flaming with autumn colors. Then many famous old temples and other historical sites come into view; there is the famous Bodukgool cloister, Jinjoodam (pond of pearls), where the eight fairies are supposed to have bathed. Before the film closes, it shows the gorgeous sunrise on the East Sea. It has been said unless one sees the sunrise, one can not say he has seen the Diamond Mountain. As the red ball floats up over the horizon far in the distance mysterious changes are taking place in the Diamond Mountain. Witnessing such changes we can not but nourish more our love of the fatherland and our pride, happiness and joy.



ANJOO COAL-MINE BEING MECHANIZED

The nation's coal-mines are being rapidly mechanized to make the mining easy and increase the output of coal.

Lately in the Anjoo coal-mine, 34 chain conveyors, 11 belt conveyors, 20 endless chains and many winches were installed, covering a distance of more than 10 kilometres. As a result, moving coal on the inclined passages is done completely by machines; on the surface 98 per cent and in the stalls 79.6 per cent is done by machines. And up-to-date drills have replaced the picks.

THE BIG HOIAM PIT INAUGURATED

On August 20, in the Aoji coal-mine new Hoi-am pit which has annual capacity of 500,000 tons was opened with the completion of the construction work. It is equipped with a 1,640 metre belt conveyor and its underground tramway extends over approximately 500 metres.

The commissioning of the big pit will enable the Aoji coal-mine to fulfil its assignment for the First Five-Year Plan ahead of time.

ASSIGNMENTS OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN FULFILLED BY WEAVERS

In the wake of Hero of Labour Joo Byung Sun of the Pyongyang Textile Mill who fulfilled her assignments of the First Five-Year Plan (1957-1961) by April 12 this year, the list of those workers who finished the Five-Year Plan quotas

keeps growing. Pak Keum Ok, a weaver of the same plant, carried out her state quota for the five years.

Pak Duk Soon and six other weavers of the Hamheung Silk Mill have also fulfilled their targets for the Five-Year Plan. At the Pakchun Silk Mill and the Kaesong Textile Mill too, many weavers have been displaying inventiveness in launching the multiloom drive. Thus, they fulfilled their assignments of the First Five-Year Plan.

MORE SCHOOLS FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE

In response to the appeal of the Workers' Party of Korea, various schools in all parts of the northern half of the Republic are doing their utmost to raise the general education level of all the working people within a brief space of time.

In addition to the many schools and short courses run by factories and plants for the working youth there are many working youth schools where thousands of young workers acquire general education of the senior or junior middle school level.

And in the countryside, the village youth are attending more than 1,000 rural youth schools, organized by the agricultural co-operatives in order to raise their education to the middle school level, besides learning advanced farming methods.

Besides, there are over 17,800 short course adult schools throughout the country for those who could not receive a systematic primary education before liberation (August 15, 1945), owing to the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

RENOVATION AND EXTENSION OF FORESTRY RAILROAD STARTED IN MT. BAIKDOO

Work is started by young socialist builders to reinforce and extend

the existing forestry railroad in the thick forests of Mt. Baikdoo.

This railroad stretches for a distance of over 90 kilometres linking the Baikdoo forests with the Wiyun station on the Hesan trunk railway line. When this gigantic programme is completed, the transportation capacity of this railroad will be more than double compared with the present time.

The work is dependent solely on the labour power and material economized by the lumbermen of our country in the course of their daily work.

The young socialist builders who have undertaken the projects are now all out in their labour struggle for completing the work ahead of schedule, thereby enabling the railroad to be opened before the first half of next year.

MONUMENT TO THE SOVIET ARMY ERECTED

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the landing in Chungjin Port (North Hamkyung Province) of the great Soviet Army to liberate the Korean people once and for all from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists, a monument dedicated to the Soviet Armed Forces was unveiled on August 13. The monument stands by the Soonam bridge in Chungjin. Every day many wreaths are laid by visitors at the foot of the monument which was established by the grateful citizens of Chungjin for the Soviet people and the Soviet Army, the liberator and true friends of the Korean people.

GROWING LIVESTOCK

During the past year, livestock raising saw a rapid growth in our country. The number of domestic animals owned by the agricultural co-operatives is steadily increasing.

During the first half of this year, the co-ops supplied more than 21,000

tons of various meats to the population. And today they own 98,000 more head of domestic animals, of which Korean cows account for over 54,000, hogs over 27,000, and sheep and goats over 15,000. This means that at present the number of livestock kept by our agricultural co-ops alone exceeds that in the pre-liberation peak year 1942, hogs by more than 764,000 and goats by more than 51,000.

THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING OF THE WEST PACIFIC FISHERY RESEARCH COMMITTEE HELD

The 3rd plenary meeting of the West Pacific Fishery Research Committee consisting of Korean, Soviet, Chinese, and Vietnamese representatives was held in Pyongyang from August 28 to September 4.

It was attended by representatives of the four member countries and observers from the Mongolian People's Republic.

The representatives held debate on the general report made by Chou Yuan-ting of China, Director of the Shanghai Fishery Institution, on the marine conditions and animals and plants in the Yellow Sea and East Sea (Sea of Japan). After the debate the Committee formed two commissions to undertake the research work respectively on oceanic fishery and oceanography, and on fresh-water fishery and preservation of fishing resources. These commissions discussed detailed plans on their activities for the years 1958-1959. From the beginning to the end, the work of the Committee was carried out in an atmosphere of co-operation and friendship.

RAFT 100 KILOMETRES A DAY

The workers at the Shinpo Raft Station on the Yalu River have unrolled a movement to fulfil their rafting plan for the current year before the water gets low in order to meet the growing demand for timber. Now, their goal is 100 kilometre rafting a day.

The raft-makers, on their part, are doing all they can to prevent the timber from being lost in the course of rafting. And the management of the station is providing automobiles for the rafters to return from the rafting destinations to the station on the same day.

At the same time, all the raftsmen are staging a drive for rafting 100 kilometres a day single-handed, and, when the water is high, to deal with up to 100 cubic metres of timber.

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The Chinese People's Volunteers helping with the building of dwelling houses in the East District, Pyongyang



WE SHALL BE ETERNALLY GRATEFUL TO THEM!

The Chinese People's Volunteers aided the Korean people with their own blood displaying unexampled bravery and heroism in the battles fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army during the harsh period of the Fatherland Liberation War, and helped us positively in the reconstruction of our national economy and socialist construction in the post-war years. While preparing to depart they do not stop helping the Korean people in their work on the construction sites or in the countryside under the slogan, "Let's shed more sweat before we go!"

We Korean people shall be eternally grateful to them!



A river-dike project in Bokkye, Kangwon Province, was completed in a short space of time with the help rendered by the Chinese People's Volunteers

Photo: The Chinese People's Volunteers at work



Enjoying a break

A cup of fresh water for them



